

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS*****China***

Vol I No 076

18 April 1984

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

Qian Qichen Addresses ESCAP Meeting in Tokyo	A 1
Geng Biao Addresses Participation in IPU Meeting	A 1
Delegation Returns Home	A 2

UNITED STATES

Reportage on President Reagan's Upcoming PRC Visit	B 1
Interviewed by PRC Reporters	B 1
[RENMIN RIBAO 18 Apr]	
U.S. Officials on Visit	B 2
[RENMIN RIBAO 17 Apr]	
PRC Official on Visit, Investment	B 4
U.S. Condemns SRV Attacks Along Thai Border	B 5
Reportage on U.S. Mining of Nicaraguan Ports	B 5
Policy Evokes Criticism	B 5
RENMIN RIBAO Commentary [15 Apr]	B 6
U.S. To Provide El Salvador With Emergency Aid	B 7
Zhao Ziyang Meets U.S. Oil Company Chairman	B 7

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Wu Xueqian Meets Outgoing Australian Ambassador	E 1
Ji Pengfei Meets Australian Environment Minister	E 1
Chen Muhua Meets Thai Businessmen in Beijing	E 1
Li Xiannian, Zhao Ziyang Greet CGDK Leaders	E 1
Commentary on Kampuchean Resistance to Vietnam	E 2
[RENMIN RIBAO 17 Apr]	
ASEAN, U.S. Seek Strengthened Bilateral Trade	E 4

SOUTH ASIA

PRC-Bhutan Boundary Talks End in Beijing	F 1
Sri Lankan President To Visit in Late May	F 1
Xu Xin Meets Pakistan Defense College Group	F 1
Tian Jiyun Meets Pakistani Friendship Group	F 1
XINHUA Delegation Arrives in Pakistan for Visit	F 2
Honored at Banquet	F 2
Received by President	F 2

WESTERN EUROPE

Further on UK Foreign Secretary's Visit	G 1
Meets With Zhao Ziyang	G 1
Wu, Howe Attend Banquet	G 1
Discussion With Deng Xiaoping	G 1
Further on Deng-Howe Meeting	G 2
Communique Issued on Visit	G 3
Deng Liqun Meets With British Scholar	G 3
Ji Pengfei Meets FRG Amity Delegation	G 3

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Reportage on Tanzanian Prime Minister's Death	I 1
Zhao Ziyang Sends Condolences	I 1
Yao Yilin at Tanzanian Embassy	I 1
Trade Union Official Meets Zimbabwean Guests	I 1
Kuwaiti Journalists Visit PRC, Meet Officials	I 2
Meet With Li Xiannian	I 2
Yao Yilin Meets Journalists	I 2
Ethiopian Government Economic Delegation Arrives	I 2
Chen Muhua Fetes Group	I 2
Talks Held	I 2

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Communications Satellite Positioned Successfully	K 1
Further on Returned Overseas Chinese Congress	K 1
Hu Yaobang on Policy	K 1
U.S. Scientific Exchange Policy	K 2
RENMIN RIBAO Editorial [17 Apr]	K 2
Nuclear Society Congress Concludes Session	K 4
Li Peng Speaks	K 4
Society President on Power	K 5
Commentator Discusses Problems in Rectification	K 6
[RENMIN RIBAO 15 Apr]	
Wan Li Discusses Role of Ecological Economics	K 7
[RENMIN RIBAO 6 Apr]	
GUANGMING RIBAO Views All-People Ownership System	K 13
[1 Apr]	
Commentator on Critics of 'Rich' Peasants	K 17
[RENMIN RIBAO 16 Apr]	
GUANGMING RIBAO on Being Qualified Communists	K 18
[7 Apr]	
Textile Minister at National Workers Conference	K 19
Military Leaders Attend Drama Performance	K 20
Deng Yingchao Meets Youth Theater Members	K 20
Zhu Xuefan Inspects Chengdu Production Team	K 21
RENMIN RIBAO Carries HONGQI Table of Contents	K 21
[15 Apr]	
Briefs: Bulk Carrier Launched	K 22

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

East China CPPCC Group on Policy Implementation	O 1
Jiangsu Holds Discipline Inspection Meeting	O 1
Jiangsu's Han Peixin at Nanjing Environmental Meeting	O 2
Chen Pixian on Writing Jiangsu Party History	O 3
[XINHUA RIBAO 3 Apr]	
Shandong's Su Yiran Receives Democratic Delegates	O 4
Shandong's Su Yiran Receives Democratic Party Leaders	O 4
Shanghai Shipyard Launches 20,000-Tonne Cargo Ship	O 4
Shanghai Ready for More Overseas Investment	O 5

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Guangdong Governor Speaks at Trade Fair Reception	P 1
Hubei's Guan Guangfu Relays Hu Yaobang's Message	P 1
Hubei's Guan Guangfu at Science Media Meeting	P 2
Hubei Governor on Foreign Economic Cooperation	P 2
[SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO 26 Mar]	

SOUTHWEST REGION

Yang Rudai on Sichuan Economic Development	Q 1
[SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO 2 Apr]	
Sichuan People's Congress Standing Committee Opens	Q 2
Xizang Party Meeting Stresses Improving Work	Q 2
Xizang Party Committee Plenary Session Opens	Q 3

NORTH REGION

Reports Presented to Beijing People's Congress	R 1
[BEIJING RIBAO 5 Apr]	

NORTHEAST REGION

Jilin CPPCC Committee Session Opens 17 Apr	S 1
Jilin's Qiang Xiaochu Fosters Specialized Households	S 2

NORTHWEST REGION

Gansu Issues Circular on Wages for Intellectuals	T 1
Reportage on Gansu Congress Standing Committee	T 1
Meeting Opens	T 1
Meeting Closes	T 1
Gansu's Li Ziqi at Environmental Conference	T 2
Shaanxi's Li Xipu Speaks on Post Responsibility	T 2
Shaanxi Governor Speaks at Economic Work Meeting	T 3
Ismail Amat on Research, Xinjiang Development	T 3

TAIWAN

Legislator Urges Protest to Japan on Expo Exclusion
First Indian Delegation in 30 Years Visiting ROC

V 1
V 1

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

'Text' of PRC-UK Joint Communique on Howe Visit
[HSIN WAN PAO 18 Apr]

W 1

WEN WEI PO on Reagan Interview With PRC Reporters
[18 Apr]

W 1

Deng Xiaoping Chats With Hong Kong Reporters
[HSIN WAN PAO 18 Apr]

W 3

Guangzhou Mayor Ye Xuangping Visits Hong Kong
[HONG KONG STANDARD 17 Apr]

W 3

Visits Development Projects
[HONG KONG STANDARD 18 Apr]

W 3

QIAN QICHEN ADDRESSES ESCAP MEETING IN TOKYO

OW171528 Beijing XINHUA in English 1442 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 17 (XINHUA) -- China today called on the developed countries to provide greater economic assistance for the developing countries, saying that international assistance and cooperation are indispensable for the developing countries to rid themselves of their difficult economic plight.

Addressing the 40th session of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) which opened here today, Qian Qichen, Chinese vice foreign minister and head of the Chinese delegation, said that the damage done by the three-year-long world economic crisis to the vast numbers of developing countries has been extremely serious. The majority of the developing countries have been caught in the very difficult situation of stagnation in production, underemployment, dwindling foreign trade, enormous burdens of external debts and serious shortages of financial resources for development. The least developed countries have been the hardest hit, he said, and still remain in a most difficult plight.

He pointed out that although the United Nations' new international development strategy for the 1980s demands that all developed countries increase official development assistance to the agreed international target of 0.7 percent of their gross national product (GNP), the actual official development assistance amount in 1981 and 1982 averaged only 0.33 percent of their GNP, less than half the target level set forth in the international development strategy because some major developed countries failed to meet the official development assistance target.

Qian said developed countries should take into consideration the interest of reviving world economy as a whole and adopt wise and far-sighted policies of duly increasing their financial and technological assistance. He noted that there can be no recovery of world economy unless the economies of the developing countries have turned for the better, and that provision of necessary assistance to the developing countries by the developed countries not only contributes to the reviving of world economy, but also conforms to the interest of the developed countries in seeking their own economic recovery.

On the question of technology for development Qian said the solution of a number of major economic and social problems depends largely on the rational utilization of the achievements in science and technology. He said, China's "new policies for development" are aimed at guiding the peasants in learning and applying science and technology. As a result, he said, China has had bumper harvests in the past few years and has developed the nation's agriculture. China's agriculture is shifting from the previous concentration on grain crops to a diversified economy combining agriculture, industry and commerce -- a rural economic network covering technology and commodity circulation, he said.

Qian also pledged to work with other countries to help implement the cooperation agreements with members of ESCAP and make contributions to the South-South cooperation on the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

GENG BIAO ASSESSES PARTICIPATION IN IPU MEETING

OW131804 Beijing XINHUA in English 1438 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Berne, April 13 (XINHUA) -- Geng Biao who led the Chinese delegation to the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference, said today that the delegation had deepened friendship with old friends and made new ones at the conference. Before his departure here for home today, he told XINHUA, "Our friendship and contacts with the parliamentarians of different countries will endure."

The national group of deputies of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) was admitted to the IPU at its recent 71st conference in Geneva.

Geng Biao, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the NPC's Foreign Affairs Commission, went on to say that China would go on upholding its independent foreign policy and its policy of opening to the world. "We hope to work together with other peoples of the world to maintain world peace," he said. He pointed out that the Chinese people need an international environment of peace and stability to carry out their modernization program. He voiced the hope that all nations, and the Soviet Union and the United States in particular, would sincerely work for world peace and the security of all nations.

He said, "I can assure friends in different countries that this policy (of opening to the world) will not change."

He again thanked those who had assisted the delegation during the conference.

Delegation Returns Home

OW141409 Beijing XINHUA in English 1301 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA) -- The delegation of the national group of deputies to China's National People's Congress affiliated to the Inter-Parliamentary Union returned from Switzerland here today after attending the 71st Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Geneva held between April 2 to 4. The delegation is led by Geng Biao, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the NPC Standing Committee.

Geng Biao told XINHUA at the airport that the Chinese delegation had made contacts and exchanged views with parliamentarians during the conference, which, he said, "is very successful." The varied views expressed at the conference on disarmament, population and the Middle East were conducive to better understanding, he said. Multilateral activities provided favorable conditions for exchanges and friendly cooperation between parliaments of China and other countries, he said. "We believe the Inter-Parliamentary Union will make its due contributions to safeguarding world peace and opposing war, a question of great concern to the international community," Geng Biao said.

Greeting the delegation at the airport were Wei Guoqing, vice-chairman, Wang Hanbin, secretary-general, of the NPC Standing Committee, and Ru Xin, vice-president of the Academy of Social Sciences of China.

REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENT REAGAN'S UPCOMING VISIT

Interviewed by PRC Reporters

HK180958 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Apr 84 p 6

[*"Special Dispatch" by Zhang Yunwen: "In His First Interview With Chinese Reporters, President Reagan Indicates There Is Need To Strengthen Friendly Relations Between the United States and China"*]

[Text] Washington, 16 Apr -- This afternoon in the Oval Office of the White House President Reagan, for the first time, granted an interview to correspondents of various Chinese media in Washington. He depicted the Sino-U.S. relationship as a mature one when answering the correspondents' questions about the aim of his visit to China. The people of the two countries are linked by historical friendship, and I am going to China to express "our desire for increased friendship and relations with the PRC," he said.

When talking about the importance of his forthcoming visit, President Reagan said: "Our countries are friends. We recognize the nonaligned status of the PRC and respect that, but also, I know it has been my thinking for a long time that the United States is truly a nation of the Pacific basin, and certainly the largest and most important state in that Pacific basin is the People's Republic of China." He said: "I believe that the entire Pacific basin is the world's future. It is the fastest growing area. And we can cooperate in some of the modernization that is going on in industry in the People's Republic. The benefits would be mutual." He said: "As far as trade is concerned, we are going to have many things to discuss. And, as I know, we hope to reach agreements on some problems concerning trade." He also expressed his hope to expand the exchange of students between the two countries.

When answering the correspondents on what message he is going to send to the Chinese people, President Reagan said that he would address the students at a university. He said: "I will express our desire for increased friendship and relations with the PRC."

When asked about how he is going to deal with the difference of views between the two countries on the Taiwan issue, President Reagan said: "I realize that there is a difference there and it has been discussed; on a recent visit (by Premier Zhao Ziyang) here this was one of the subjects of discussion. I think our position is pretty well known to the leaders of the PRC that we have a long and historic friendship with the Chinese people on Taiwan; we are not going to turn our back on old friends in order to strengthen or make new friends. The problem between the PRC and the people on Taiwan is one for the Chinese to settle between themselves. We will do nothing to intervene, we will do nothing to pressure one side or the other. The only thing is, as I have stated many times, we believe that the solution must be peaceful in settling whatever differences there may be and we look forward to and hope that there will be a peaceful settlement of that issue."

To a reporter's question on what he meant by friendship, the friendship between the two peoples or the friendship between the two governments, President Reagan said: "We have diplomatic relations with the People's Republic. We have an unofficial relationship with the people on Taiwan, and it is one that is based on friendship and based on trade, things of that kind. And we have been perfectly frank about that and I don't think that it is an obstacle to improved friendship between ourselves and the People's Republic."

Talking about his coming visit, he said: "I've always believed that people only get in trouble when they're talking about each other, not talking to each other. So I think this will be a time for talking to each other, as it was when Premier Zhao was here." He also said: "I'm looking forward to meeting the other leaders that I have not yet met -- of the government there. And also, I'm going to extend some invitations to them to visit our country."

Concerning the question of why he chose Xian as a place to visit, President Reagan said that Xian was a capital of China for 2,000 years and had been the scene of some of the great and most historic archeological excavations in the world. He said that he had seen some photographs and read of some of the discoveries there; therefore, he wanted to see it for himself. He expressed his appreciation for the efforts and the arrangements that the Chinese Government had made for him to be able to visit that city.

Finally, President Reagan said that he had seen some pictures of China and that "I do not know why we fail to sufficiently understand China and have not been able to realize as we do now the magnificent and beautiful scenes of nature in that country." He expressed his earnest desire to see that beautiful country with the touching landscape.

U.S. Officials on Visit

HK170936 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Apr 84 p 6

["Special Dispatch" by Zhang Yunwen: "U.S. Government Officials and Public Figures Attach Great Importance to Reagan's Coming Visit to China"]

[Text] Washington, 15 Apr (RENMIN RIBAO) -- U.S. Government officials and public figures attach great importance to President Ronald Reagan's upcoming official and friendly visit to China, and regard this visit, which will be the first visit to China by a U.S. president in power since the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations, as a major event in the relations between the two countries since Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to the United States in January of this year.

Recently senior officials in relevant departments of the United States have held a series of short news briefings and interviews at the Foreign Correspondents Club in Washington. In these press interviews, they briefed the reporters with relevant background information on Reagan's upcoming visit and on the current situation in Sino-U.S. relations regarding the economic, trade, scientific, technological, and cultural fields. When giving some ideas on the visit to reporters from various countries in Washington and Los Angeles, a senior State Department official pointed out that President Reagan's visit is of great significance and is an event that the United States gave priority to in its diplomatic policies. He also said that the role of U.S.-Chinese economic relations in strengthening the political relations between the two countries and helping China realize its modernization program will be the key topic for President Reagan's coming talks in Beijing. Another senior government official said in discussing Sino-U.S. trade relations, that the U.S. Government had great confidence in the trade prospects between the two countries. He expected that the volume of trade between the two countries would be the highest since the 1970's.

The Brookings Institution has recently given two special lectures to reporters on Reagan's coming visit to China. During the lectures, its senior research worker (Harding), a Sinologist, briefed people on various reforms in China and on President Reagan's upcoming visit.

He said that Reagan would see a China which had been transformed. Since former President Ford's visit to China 9 years ago, Chinese society has undergone tremendous reform in many aspects.

Professor (Bodecker), a well-known Sinologist at Johns Hopkins University, told reporters that the exchange of visits between President Reagan and Premier Zhao was a major step toward developing and consolidating the foundation for the long-term relations between the two countries. President Reagan will have the opportunity to establish personal contacts with Chinese leaders. He hoped that during the President's visit to China, the President would have dialogues with Chinese leaders on a wide range of international issues. He held that the prospects were fine for relations between the two countries and that the two countries had to give priority to developing their economic relations.

Rosen, chairman of the National Council for U.S.-China Relations, told reporters when he was interviewed: President Reagan's upcoming visit is in itself more significant than the substantive content of his visit. He pointed out: Both sides are aware that some problems remain in their bilateral relations and have yet to jointly be dealt with. Among other problems, a major one is apparently the Taiwan issue, which greatly affects the relations between the two countries. Although differences remain in settling this issue, as long as the leaders of the two countries conduct serious discussions, they will certainly be able to seek a solution. He said that he was optimistic about this. Rosen also briefed the reporters on the activities of his organization for promoting the development of Sino-U.S. relations. He said: Bilateral relations between the two countries will continue to expand in 1985, with increasing contacts between nongovernmental organizations and individuals in all fields.

Phillips, president of the U.S.-China National Trade Council, told reporters: The exchange of visits by leaders of the two countries this year indicates that the relations between the two countries have reached a new stage. It is hoped that this kind of relations will continue to develop. He pointed out: Of course, some knotty problems still hinder the development of U.S.-Chinese relations. However, as long as both sides have great desire and wisdom, the difficulties will eventually be overcome bit by bit. He said: I am now optimistic that the development of Sino-U.S. economic relations will continue to develop, since there is still great potential. We have come a long way, and we still have a very long way to go.

He said: The U.S.-China National Trade Council will spare no effort in promoting bilateral trade, investment, and other economic activities in the interests of both sides.

About 300 newsmen will accompany President Reagan during his visit to China. Among these journalists will be Mr Cannon, who is a veteran reporter of THE WASHINGTON POST. He said: Reagan's upcoming visit to China will be a "historic journey." He said: In view of Mr Reagan's personal experience, this visit will be of special significance, because it means that the President has recognized a political reality, and shows that he and his government have recognized the importance of the People's Republic of China and have a desire to maintain good relations with China.

Mr Chapman, who formed a foundation to promote Sino-U.S. relations and friendship because of his son's moving experience in China, said he believed that every American would come to realize that the healthy and harmonious development of Sino-U.S. relations is not only in the greatest interest of the two countries, but is also in the interest of world peace.

PRC Official on Visit, Investment

OW160205 Beijing XINHUA in English 0138 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA) -- By the end of 1983, United States firms had invested 676 million U.S. dollars and had 21 joint ventures in China, or 11 percent of the 188 Sino-foreign joint enterprises, according to an official at the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade. The official said U.S. President Ronald Reagan's coming visit to China would surely enhance prospects for further investment and expansion of cooperation between the two countries. "This conforms to the wishes of both sides," he said. "China welcomes U.S. investors to set up joint ventures in China on the basis of equality and mutual benefit." Direct investment from the U.S. is now on the increase, reaching more industries, he said. A delegation from the U.S. overseas private investment corporation will visit China shortly to discuss joint venture projects. Chinese corporations will present the Americans with concrete projects for selection.

At present, Sino-U.S. joint ventures are mainly in the fields of machinery, motor vehicles, textiles, engineering services, tourism, medicine, public health and publications. These enterprises are located in Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Guangdong, Liaoning, Sichuan and Hubei. Half of them have started production.

The Shanghai-Foxboro Company, Ltd. was set up by the Shanghai Instruments Industry Company and Foxboro Company of the U.S. on April 13, 1983. It uses the most advanced of Foxboro's production techniques, blueprints and management methods to manufacture and market control instruments and systems for industrial processes and is also responsible for maintenance service. During its first year, the company has manufactured instruments in 11 systems meeting Foxboro's quality standards.

Beijing's Great Wall Hotel, the biggest Sino-U.S. joint venture to date, was constructed and is managed by China's International Travel Service and the E-S Pacific Development and Construction Co. Ltd. with a total investment of 72 million U.S. dollars. Designed by Becket International Corporation of the U.S., the 22-story hotel has 1,007 rooms and suited in three high-rise rectangular wings radiating from a central core. The hotel opened on a trial basis on December 10, 1983, three years after construction had begun, and has received more than 20,000 guests up to now. It has a fully-equipped health club with sauna, an indoor swimming pool, a roof garden, two roof tennis courts, a night club and a theater. The hotel will open formally in the early summer of this year.

Other joint ventures being discussed or negotiated between China and the U.S. include that between China's National Coal Development Corporation and the Island Creek Company, a subsidiary of Occidental Petroleum Corporation of the United States. The six million U.S. dollar open-cast mine at Antaibo in Pingshuo, Sanxi Province, is designed to produce 15 million tons a year. Construction of highways, railways, water and power supply systems and other infrastructure projects for the coal mine is now underway.

Among the most important areas of Sino-U.S. joint ventures is offshore oil exploration. The China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC) has signed 23 contracts with 29 companies from nine countries on joint development of offshore oil.

Among them, 13 U.S. companies have signed 12 contracts to look for oil in parts of the Yellow Sea and the South China Sea. Total investment to date is 588 million U.S. dollars. A gas well sunk by a U.S. company is producing 1.2 million cubic meters a day. Total geological reserves in the area around are estimated at 90 billion cubic meters.

The agreement on investment insurance and investment guarantees between China and the U.S. was signed in 1980. This year, the two countries signed an agreement to avoid double taxation and prevent evasion of income tax.

During his visit to the U.S., Premier Zhao Ziyang remarked that while economic and trade relations between China and the U.S. had developed fairly rapidly, the scale was still too small for these two big countries.

The Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Ministry official said that Sino-U.S. cooperation in investment had a promising future. The two countries must continue to work hard to achieve it, he added.

U.S. CONDEMNS SRV ATTACKS ALONG THAI BORDER

OW180117 Beijing XINHUA in English 0037 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Washington, April 17 (XINHUA) -- The United States today condemned in "the strongest possible terms" the recent Vietnamese military action against settlements near the Thai-Kampuchean border sheltering tens of thousands of civilians. State Department spokesman John Hughes told reporters here today that such Vietnamese attacks along the Thai border highlight the threat to Thailand's security posed by Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea. He said that in a similar attack last month Vietnamese forces entered Thai territory, where they were engaged by Thai forces defending their country's sovereignty and territorial integrity. "The United States joins the Royal Thai Government in urging Vietnam to respect Thailand's territorial integrity. We stand by our commitments to Thailand's security," Hughes said. The United States again called on Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea to permit that country to choose its own government, according to Hughes.

The United States also pledged its continuing support to the efforts of the Thai Government and the United Nations border relief operation and private voluntary organizations in assisting the Kampuchean civilians who have fled into Thailand.

The U.S. State Department has been informed that Vietnamese forces attacked and apparently overran three separate civilian encampments on April 15, the last day of the Khmer new year celebration. Another large camp has been shelled and many of its residents evacuated as a precaution. Altogether more than 75,000 Khmer civilians have been forced to flee these latest attacks, most of them to Thailand.

REPORTAGE ON U.S. MINING OF NICARAGUAN PORTS

Policy Evokes Criticism

OW131155 Beijing XINHUA in English 1119 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Washington, April 13 (XINHUA correspondent Chen Shi) -- The U.S. CIA-directed mining of Nicaraguan ports has spurred international concern over U.S. Nicaragua policy, with criticism of the Reagan administration heard both at home and abroad in the last few months, mine blasts in Nicaraguan ports hit 10 vessels from five nations. Nicaragua failed to ship in and out a great quantity of goods due to the mining operation.

The U.S. action has evoked strong condemnation internationally. The United Nations Security Council voted against U.S. intervention in Nicaragua. The Contadora Group nations -- Venezuela, Mexico, Panama and Colombia -- denounced the mining. Even its close allies Britain and France have expressed their opposition to the U.S. action. European diplomats in Central America said that other West European nations, including the Netherlands, Sweden, Spain and Federal Germany, also viewed the operation with unease and concern.

In Washington, the Reagan administration is drawing fire from Republicans as well as Democrats in Congress for the mining of the ports. Both chambers in Congress adopted resolutions opposing the mining operation. U.S. senators and representatives said that the CIA-directed operation has violated international law, the United Nations Charter and the Charter of the Organization of American States. Senator Edward Kennedy cautioned that the resolution passed in the Senate shows "the deep concern all Americans feel about the escalation in Central America and Nicaragua, and the real possibility of American boys dying in the jungles of Central America."

The U.S.-sponsored mining of the ports was considered as an escalation of U.S. interference in Nicaragua. Since its invasion of Grenada last year, the United States has intensified its secret war against Nicaragua. While directing the anti-Sandinista rebels to attack government forces, U.S.-backed Honduras and Costa Rica have increased their border disputes with the Nicaraguan Government. At the same time, the United States has [word indistinct] a large number of military troops, including warships and 15,000 marines, to conduct large or small "exercises" in Central America, intimidating the Nicaraguan Government.

Analysts here point out that the escalation of U.S. interference in Nicaragua is aimed at trying to make the Sandinista government yield to U.S. policy objectives, and, if possible, overthrow it.

RENMIN RIBAO Commentary

HK150734 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Apr 84 p 6

[("Short" commentary: "Veto")]

[Text] The participation of the CIA in mining Nicaraguan ports has been condemned by countries in Latin America and throughout the world, and recently it has also been opposed by majorities in the two houses of Congress, with members of both parties denouncing the government's Central American policy. This situation shows the unpopularity of the U.S. Government's policy on Central American issues.

The United States has recently carried out a succession of military activities aimed at Nicaragua. Apart from mining Nicaraguan ports, it has continually carried out threatening military maneuvers on the country's borders. Anti-government armed forces in Nicaragua have launched a large-scale military offensive with CIA support, and the conflict has already expanded to several provinces. These U.S. moves show that it is advancing further and further along the road of intervention in Central America.

Central American affairs ought to be settled by the people of the region themselves. The halting of all external intervention is an important condition for realizing peace and stability in Central America. People with insight in the United States have come to understand this point more and more clearly. The U.S. Congressional resolutions opposing mining Nicaraguan ports are a **veto on the willful acts of the U.S. authorities.**

U.S. TO PROVIDE EL SALVADOR WITH EMERGENCY AID

OW141948 Beijing XINHUA in English 1923 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] Washington, April 14 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. Administration will bypass Congress and use a special emergency defense fund to provide the Salvadoran Government with 32 million dollars in new military and medical aid, the White House announced Friday. White House spokesman Larry Speakes said that the action will allow El Salvador to defer payment for the military supplies for 120 days, and the Defense Department budget would have to absorb the cost if Congress refuses to approve the money for the equipment to El Salvador by then. The aid includes four medical evacuation helicopters, training equipment, ammunition and spare parts for helicopters and communication equipment.

The administration has repeatedly urged Congress to approve the 61.75 million-dollar emergency aid request for El Salvador. It won the Senate approval on April 5 but is pending before the House of Representatives, where strong opposition is reported. The House is now in a Easter recess till April 24. The decision came after both Houses accused CIA of participating in the laying of mines in Nicaraguan ports. Press reports said it will further strain the administration's relations with Congress and arouse stronger opposition to the administration's policy towards Central America.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS U.S. OIL COMPANY CHAIRMAN

OW161736 Beijing XINHUA in English 1448 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing. April 16 (XINHUA) -- The exploitation and utilization of the natural gas discovered within the Sino-U.S. Cooperation Zone near the Hainan Island was a main topic of the discussion between Premier Zhao Ziyang and Robert Anderson, chairman of the board of directors of Atlantic Richfield Company (ARCO) of the United States, at a meeting here today. During the meeting Anderson accompanied the premier watching the models of two chemical fertilizer plants he specially brought from the U.S. and told Premier Zhao his tentative idea of using the natural gas to produce chemical fertilizer. He said he was fully confident that both sides would cooperate in this project.

Premier Zhao said that ARCO had discovered rich natural gas resources in a short period after the signing of the contract and that Chairman Anderson had shown his initiative for further cooperation. "I appreciate your attitude of positive cooperation," he said. Premier Zhao said he was in favor of the view that both sides should cooperate not only in exploiting natural gas but also in utilizing it to produce fertilizer and other petrochemical products. China is going to adopt more flexible economic policies in its coastal regions, Zhao Ziyang added. A Sino-foreign joint fertilizer plant to be built on Hainan Island would enjoy various preferential treatments. He said that prospecting and development of the gas field should be stepped up so as to verify its deposits, while the feasibility studies on gas utilization should be carried out simultaneously.

Anderson expressed the hope that this project would become a symbol of friendship between the two countries.

Tang Ke, minister of the Petroleum Industry, and Qin Wencai, president of the China National Offshore Oil Corporation, were present.

Anderson and his party flew into Beijing yesterday.

WU XUEQIAN MEETS OUTGOING AUSTRALIAN AMBASSADOR

OW170917 Beijing XINHUA in English 0648 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA) -- Wu Xueqian, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, met here this morning with Australian Ambassador to China H.A. Dunn who is going to leave here for home at the end of his term of office.

JI PENGFEI MEETS AUSTRALIAN ENVIRONMENT MINISTER

OW141221 Beijing XINHUA in English 1133 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met with Barry Cohen, Australian minister of home affairs and environment, and his party at the Great Hall of the People here today. Ji Pengfei had a friendly discussion with the Australian guests on cultural exchanges and cooperation, and protection of environment and wildlife. On hand were Chen Xinren, advisor to the Chinese Ministry of Culture, and H.A. Dunn, Australian Ambassador to China.

Minister Barry Cohen and his party arrived in Beijing on April 12 at the invitation of Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi. They will leave Beijing tomorrow for a tour of Xian, Chengdu, Chongqing, Wuhan and Shanghai.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS THAI BUSINESSMEN IN BEIJING

OW161424 Beijing XINHUA in English 0903 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhsua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met here this morning a delegation from the Thai-Chinese Chamber of Commerce and Industry led by its vice-chairman, Bunsong Sifuengfung. In a friendly atmosphere, they discussed the question of furthering bilateral trade and economic cooperation. Chen Muhsua said that China will adhere to the policy of opening to the outside world, and China and Thailand could expand their economic relations and trade.

Bunsong Sifuengfung said that he was willing to make efforts for furthering the economic relations and trade between the two countries, which is in the interests of the two peoples.

LI XIANNIAN, ZHAO ZIYANG GREET CGDK LEADERS

BK161452 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Li Xiannian, president of the PRC, and Zhao Ziyang, chairman of the PRC State Council on 16 April sent a message to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea; Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs; and Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK, warmly greeting them on the 9th anniversary of Democratic Kampuchea's national day.

The message noted: On the occasion of the 9th anniversary of Democratic Kampuchea's national day, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people and in our own names, we extend greetings to Samdech Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan, and Son Sann and, through Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan, and Son Sann, to the fraternal Kampuchean people.

In order to defend the independence of their fatherland and their national honor, the Kampuchean patriotic forces and people have waged a persistent and courageous struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors over the past more than 5 years, foiling the ambition of the Vietnamese authorities to swallow Kampuchea. The Kampuchean patriotic armed forces have grown steadily in struggle. Since the beginning of the year, the Kampuchean patriotic forces have launched widespread attacks deep into the interior against the enemy, hitting a number of major district townships controlled by the Vietnamese aggressor troops and valiantly counterattacking Vietnamese forces which have launched savage offensives along the Kampuchean-Thai border.

In particular, during the past year, the CGDK, with Samdech Sihanouk as head, made relentless efforts to further boost solidarity and cooperation among the patriotic forces and won greater sympathy and support from international opinion. This has further contributed to the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors in defense of their fatherland.

The Vietnamese aggressors stubbornly continue to maintain their aggressive position vis-a-vis Kampuchea. Recently after all their tricks had failed, they launched armed attacks on the Kampuchean-Thai border and made incursions into Thai territory, attempting to use political-military means to crush the Kampuchean patriotic forces and prevent the world's justice-upholding countries and peoples from supporting the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. This evil intention of the Vietnamese authorities has failed over the past 5 years and will fail in the future.

The Chinese and Kampuchean states and peoples treasure a profound traditional friendship. The Chinese Government and people will join with all justice-upholding countries and peoples in the international arena in resolutely continuing to support the Kampuchean people's just struggle. We are convinced that under the leadership of the CGDK the Kampuchean people will firmly secure their unity and relentlessly wage the struggle. The final victory will certainly belong to the Kampuchean people.

COMMENTARY ON KAMPUCHEAN RESISTANCE TO VIETNAM

HK171039 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Apr 84 p 6

[*"Commentary" by reporter Wang Zhiguang: "The Kampuchean People's Anti-Vietnamese Struggle Advances Steadily"*]

[Text] Recently, encouraging news keeps pouring in from the Kampuchean battlefield. The Vietnamese troops have been forced to postpone their so-called "dry season offensive" in face of the brave fighting by the anti-Vietnamese patriotic armed forces which have penetrated the hinterland to attack the enemy. Such a noticeable change on the Kampuchean battlefield shows that the situation is becoming more and more favorable towards the Kampuchean people.

During the period from late last year to early this year, the sixth dry season since the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea, the anti-Vietnamese armed forces have taken the initiative to attack the enemy again and again. For a time they even made breakthroughs into important cities and towns such as Battambang, Pursat, Kompong Thom, Siam Reap, Kompong Speu, and so on, destroying some important military and logistics bases of the Vietnamese troops, and cutting No 6, No 5, No 4, and other major highways. They have continued to penetrate the hinterland, have exerted greater and greater pressure on exterior lines, eliminated the enemy, and upset the tactical disposition of the Vietnamese troops. This signifies an increase in the fighting capability of the Kampuchean anti-Vietnamese armed forces after a few years of battle.

International media hold that "certain changes, unfavorable to the Vietnamese troops, have arisen in the Kampuchean battlefield;" "and these changes are convincing more and more observers that the Hanoi authorities will encounter more and more enormous difficulties if they insist on settling the Kampuchean issue by force."

The consolidation and development of the unity among different patriotic factions in Kampuchea is an essential factor making the situation more and more unfavorable to the Vietnamese aggressors on the Kampuchean battlefield. The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea has played an important role in uniting anti-Vietnamese forces at home and abroad and in winning international support. Samdech Sihanouk returned to Kampuchea to inspect the bases of different anti-Vietnamese factions in January and March this year. His visits have greatly raised the morale of the Kampuchean patriotic forces and people in their anti-Vietnamese struggle. The National Defense Coordination Committee of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea held two meetings on Kampuchean territory in early February and late March. The participants reached unanimity of views on major problems concerning the armed resistance to the Vietnamese aggressors and drew up a plan for the coordination of military operations.

Aggressors will always erroneously appraise the situation and overestimate their own strength. The Vietnamese authorities have taken a risk by starting a war of aggression against Kampuchea, consequently they have fallen into their own trap. The protracted war of aggression has cost Vietnam enormous manpower as well as material and financial resources. Its economic difficulties are increasing, and it has become unprecedently isolated in the world. Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has no alternative but to admit that the war of aggression against Kampuchea, which has lasted for 5 years, "is not an easy matter," "the war has brought economic difficulties to Vietnam," and Vietnam "must make sacrifices in manpower and resources, and receive a great deal of political pressure."

However, the Vietnamese authorities have no intention of changing their course, and still refuse to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea. For the sake of extricating themselves from this predicament, they have again resorted to the tactics of replacing military offensive with political deception. During the sixth dry-season offensive, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach visited Indonesia and Australia under instructions to lay a peace smokescreen, and speak glibly about "adopting a more realistic attitude," expressing willingness to settle the Kampuchean question in a "peaceful" manner through negotiations and dialogue. At the same time, he tried to sow dissensions within the patriotic forces in Kampuchea who are resisting Vietnam as well as between China and the ASEAN countries. When Nguyen Co Thach's bag of tricks failed, the Vietnamese authorities again resorted to force, furiously attacked the patriotic forces of Kampuchea, seriously invaded Thai territory, and intensified armed provocations along the Sino-Vietnamese border. The actions of the Vietnamese authorities have not only exposed their craftiness, but have also reflected their plight. Just as the media in Southeast Asian countries pointed out: "Repeatedly dabbling with the tactics of threats coupled with promises will only cause people to more fully understand Hanoi and give up all illusions regarding it."

Historical experience has informed people that even though the aggressors may possess military superiority, they cannot withstand a protracted war of attrition. As long as the people who are invaded unite and carry out a protracted war of resistance, they can keep on weakening the enemy in the battlefield, and combine many small victories into a big one. Actual conditions in the battlefield of Kampuchea in the last 5 years have shown this once again.

The war of resistance against Vietnam carried out by the people of Kampuchea in defense of their country will still go through a long and arduous course. However, the most difficult period is over. By strengthening unity and keeping up the struggle, the people of Kampuchea will certainly be able to win final victory in the struggle against aggression.

ASEAN, U.S. SEEK STRENGTHENED BILATERAL TRADE

OW171858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Manila, April 17 (XINHUA) -- The ASEAN member states are concerned about growing protectionism in the United States and have asked the U.S. to allow a bigger share of ASEAN products onto the U.S. market. The ASEAN request was made at a two-day closed-door meeting between trade ministers of the six member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the American special trade representative in Manila on April 16 and 17. ASEAN includes the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and Brunei.

It is reported that the meeting also dealt with the request of the ASEAN ministers for the U.S. to extend to the exports of the ASEAN group better treatment, especially in a future U.S. Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) program. Under the present U.S. GSP, certain products from developing countries are allowed duty-free entry into the U.S. market provided exporters from these countries meet documentation requirements and follow the procedures laid down by U.S. trade representatives. But due to the protectionist sentiment in the United States, there is now a growing demand for a new GSP which the U.S. Congress is reviewing. The new GSP would reduce drastically the number of products that will enjoy tax-free treatment on the U.S. market.

A joint communique issued at the end of the meeting this afternoon said, "The meeting covered a wide range of bilateral and multilateral trade issues of interest to the participating countries. The purpose of the meeting was to explore means of strengthening the bilateral economic and trade relationship between ASEAN and the U.S.A." The markets of the United States and ASEAN are of enormous mutual importance. ASEAN trade to the United States had expanded at a 25 percent annual rate over the past decade and U.S. exports to ASEAN are increasing on an annual basis exceeding 20 percent. Both sides recognized the importance of this economic relationship as well as the potential for its future growth, it added. "Bilateral issues of particular concern to the ASEAN ministers included the U.S. view on the GATT Code on subsidies, the extension of the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences and the U.S. textile policy." "It was agreed that U.S. and ASEAN would work closely on these issues over the next several months in order to resolve the problem to their mutual benefit," the communique said.

I. 18 Apr 84

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTH ASIA

F 1

PRC-BHUTAN BOUNDARY TALKS END IN BEIJING

OW180657 Beijing XINHUA in English 0639 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 18 (XINHUA) -- The two officials' delegations of China and Bhutan held boundary talks on behalf of their respective countries from April 17 to 18.

The Chinese delegation leader Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and the Bhutanese delegation leader Om Pradhan, Bhutanese ambassador to India, attended the talks. Sources said that the talks proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. The two sides were satisfied with the results of the talks.

SRI LANKAN PRESIDENT TO VISIT IN LATE MAY

OW180820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0811 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 18 (XINHUA) -- Sri Lankan President Junius Richard Jayawardene and Mrs. Jayawardene will pay a state visit to China in late May at the invitation of Chinese President Li Xiannian. This was announced by Qi Huaiyuan, director of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry, at a weekly news briefing here this afternoon.

This is the first visit to China by a president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Qi said. The visit would "certainly further strengthen" the traditional friendship and the friendly cooperation between China and Sri Lanka, he said.

XU XIN MEETS PAKISTAN DEFENSE COLLEGE GROUP

OW162108 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA) -- Xu Xin, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, met and feted a National Defence College delegation from Pakistan led by Major General Javed Nasir here this evening.

In his toast, Xu Xin said that there had been very good relations between the armed forces of China and Pakistan. He praised the National Defence College for its efforts in strengthening mutual understanding and cooperation of the two armed forces.

Nasir said the friendship between the two peoples had stood test of time. It was an example of the neighboring Third World countries to live in harmony and good neighborliness, he added. He noted that China had changed a great deal since he last visited the country in 1971. However the Chinese people retained their very high moral standard, he added.

TIAN JIYUN MEETS PAKISTANI FRIENDSHIP GROUP

OW151532 Beijing XINHUA in English 1457 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier of the State Council Tian Jiyun met and had a cordial talk here today with a friendship delegation from the northern part of Pakistan led by Minister Jamal Said Mian.

I. 18 Apr 84

F 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTH ASIA

XINHUA DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PAKISTAN FOR VISIT

Honored at Banquet

OW130652 Beijing XINHUA in English 0634 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Islamabad, April 12 (XINHUA) -- Third World nations must enter into mutual cooperation and coordination in the field of press circulation, Pakistan Minister of Information and Broadcasting Zafarul Haq said here this evening. This remark was made at a banquet given in honour of a visiting XINHUA NEWS AGENCY delegation headed by its Director General Mu Qing who arrived here this afternoon at the invitation of Pakistan President Ziaul Haq and the ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN (APP).

Speaking highly of China's foreign policy of standing on the side of the Third World countries, Zafarul said that the Pakistan Government and press circles will spare no effort to promote the friendly and cooperative relations between Pakistan and China. He noted that the superpowers try to make use of press reporting in their attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries while China is seeking solidarity with them and not for any hegemony.

Mu Qing gave a warm appraisal of the friendship between the peoples and the press circles of the two nations and expressed the hope to further strengthen the friendly cooperation between XINHUA NEWS AGENCY and APP. Taking it as its duty to fully reflect the aspirations of the Third World people, XINHUA NEWS AGENCY will, as always, help spread Pakistan's just positions on international issues to other parts of the world, Mu Qing said.

Also present at the dinner were Pakistan Minister of Railways Nawabzade Hoti, and secretary of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Mujib Rehman. Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Wang Chuanbin was also present on the occasion.

Received by President

OW151846 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] Islamabad, April 15 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan President Ziaul Haq received Mu Qing, director general of China's XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, this evening and had friendly talks with him. Present on the occasion were Pakistan Minister of Information and Broadcasting Zafarul Haq and Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Wang Chuanbin.

The XINHUA delegation led by Mu Qing arrived here on April 12 for a friendly visit at the invitation of president Ziaul Haq and the ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN.

I. 18 Apr 84

P R C I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
W E S T E R N E U R O P E

G 1

FURTHER ON UK FOREIGN SECRETARY'S VISIT

Meets With Zhao Ziyang

OW171310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1317 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA) -- The Sino-British discussions on the issue of Hong Kong had made important progress since the two countries sat down last July for a second phase of talks. This was said by Premier Zhao Ziyang during his meeting with British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe and his party here this afternoon. He said that a satisfactory solution could be found at an early date to the Hong Kong issue so long as both sides show sincerity and trust each other. Then the settlement of the Hong Kong issue will push the existing friendly relations between China and Britain to a new stage," the Chinese premier said.

Sir Geoffrey also expressed the hope for an early agreement on the issue satisfactory to both sides and the desire to further promote the ties between the two countries.

The meeting took place in the Great Hall of the People. Present were State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Assistant Foreign Minister Zhou Nan, and British Ambassador to China Richard Evans.

It is disclosed that Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, will meet the British foreign secretary tomorrow.

Wu, Howe Attend Banquet

OW171736 Beijing XINHUA in English 1700 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA) -- The visiting British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe and Lady Howe gave a banquet in honor of Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and his wife here this evening at the residence of the British ambassador to China. In his toast, Sir Geoffrey said that through his talks with his counterpart Wu Xueqian and his meeting with Premier Zhao Ziyang, he had a better understanding of the viewpoints of the Chinese Government, especially on the Hong Kong question. The talks and meetings were very valuable, he added.

Wu Xueqian said that the agreement on establishment of a Chinese consulate-general in Manchester and a British consulate-general in Shanghai signed this afternoon between the Chinese and British Governments marked a new development in the Sino-British relations. He hoped the cooperation and friendly relations between the two countries would be further consolidated and develop.

At the banquet, both foreign ministers held that so long as the two sides had sincerity, an early agreement on the Hong Kong issue would be reached through common efforts. Among those attending the banquet were Assistant Foreign Minister Zhou Nan and British Ambassador to China Richard Evans and his wife.

Discussion With Deng Xiaoping

OW180639 Beijing XINHUA in English 0630 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 18 (XINHUA) -- Chairman Deng Xiaoping and British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe had a wide-ranging discussion and reached agreement on important matters concerning the issue of Hong Kong here today.

Deng Xiaoping reiterated that the present system in Hong Kong would remain unchanged for 50 years following China's recovery of its sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997. "This position of ours is taken in connection with China's long-term objective of realizing the four modernizations," said the chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party.

At the beginning of the meeting, Deng Xiaoping said to Howe, "Great changes have taken place in China since your last visit in 1978. But, compared with our splendid goals, they are just a beginning. "Our first goal is to ensure a well-off living standard for the Chinese people by the end of this century," he said. "We also have a second goal, that is, to reach or approach the economic standard of the advanced countries in the next 30 to 50 years," he added. He said that the future of China does not depend on the role of one or two persons, but rather on the correctness of the policies and the road to be taken. If the road is correct, no one can change it because any changes would be unpopular, he said. "The changes that have taken place in China in the last few years are in accord with the interests and wishes of the Chinese people. Therefore, they will be continued," Deng said.

Howe said that he had seen many changes in Beijing during his visit, adding that he was most pleased to see Chairman Deng in good health, in high spirits and full of confidence.

The 90-minute discussion also touched on a number of international issues.

Present were Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Assistant Foreign Minister Zhou Nan and members of Sir Geoffrey Howe's party.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0850 GMT on 18 April carries a report on the Deng-Howe meeting and renders the concluding paragraph as follows: "The meeting took place at the Great Hall of the People. Present were Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Assistant Foreign Minister Zhou Nan, British Ambassador to China Evans, and members of Sir Geoffrey Howe's party."]

Further on Deng-Howe Meeting

HK180941 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0759 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Report: "Deng Xiaoping and British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe Reach Unanimity on the Hong Kong Issue" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee, met Geoffrey Howe, British foreign secretary, in the Great Hall of the People this morning. They had an extensive exchange of views and reached unanimity on the Hong Kong issue. [jiu xiang gang wen ti guang fan di jiao huan liao yi jian bing qu de liao yi zhi di jian je 1432 7449 3262 0795 7344 1639 3131 0966 0074 2255 0055 1942 6015, 1629 0648 1779 0055 0001 5268 4104 6015 6043]

Officials of the Foreign Ministry, who had been present at the reception, told reporters about the meeting, which lasted for 1 and 1/2 hours and led to a delay in Geoffrey Howe's departure from Beijing.

As reported, when talking about the question of Hong Kong's future, Deng Xiaoping said: When working out the policy, we have taken a long-term point of view.

We have said that the present system in Hong Kong will remain unchanged for 50 years following China's recovery of its sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997. And this position of ours is taken in connection with China's long-term objective of realizing the four modernizations.

When talking with the foreign secretary about the changes in the situation in China, Deng Xiaoping said: Great changes have taken place in China since your last visit in 1978. But, compared with our splendid goals, they are just a beginning. He said: Our first goal is to ensure a well-off living standard for the Chinese people by the end of this century. And we also have a second goal, that is, to reach or approach the economic standard of the advanced countries in the next 30 to 50 years.

Communiqué Released on Visit

OW180744 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 18 (XINHUA) -- British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, Lady Howe and their party left here by air around noon today for Hong Kong. British Ambassador to China Richard Evans and the British Governor of Hong Kong Edward Youde left on the same plane. Chinese Assistant Foreign Minister Zhou Nan saw them off at the airport.

"Both sides agree that the visit of the British foreign secretary and his talks with Chinese leaders have made further progress toward reaching the agreement which both sides seek," said a press communiqué released by Qi Huaiyuan, director of the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, at the airport. Both sides agree that the relations between the two countries have been good and they hope that the relations will continue to grow, the communiqué said. Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian accepted the invitation for a visit to Britain extended by Sir Geoffrey, the communiqué said. "The date of the visit will be fixed through diplomatic channels," it said.

DENG LIQUN MEETS WITH BRITISH SCHOLAR

OW171516 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA) -- Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat and head of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met here today with the British scholar Prof. Stuart Reynolds Schram. Deng Liqun briefed the scholar on China's domestic situation and answered his questions.

JI PENGFEI MEETS FRG AMITY DELEGATION

OW171610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei met and had a cordial conversation here this afternoon with a delegation from the FRG-China Friendship Association led by Dietrich Schulte, a member of its Federal Council. The delegation consists of Mayor of Bonn Dr Hans Daniels and other prominent figures of Federal Germany. After its visit to Beijing, the delegation will tour Shanghai, Hangzhou, Guilin and Guangzhou before leaving for home.

REPORTAGE ON TANZANIAN PRIME MINISTER'S DEATH

Zhao Ziyang Sends Condolences

OW131424 Beijing XINHUA in English 1327 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 13 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the People's Republic of China, sent a message of condolence today to Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere on the death of Tanzanian Prime Minister Edward Sokoine. He said: "Shocked to learn of the untimely death of His Excellency Prime Minister Edward Moringe Sokoine in a car accident. I wish to extend, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people and in my own name, our deep condolences to Your Excellency, the Tanzanian Government and people and to convey our profound sympathy to the bereaved family."

Zhao said that the late Prime Minister Sokoine, was an outstanding Tanzanian leader and that his death is a major loss to his people. Zhao continued, "Prime Minister Sokoine was a respected old friend of the Chinese people. He visited China on many occasions and made important contributions to the development of the friendship between our two peoples and the amicable relations and cooperation between our two countries. The Chinese people are deeply grieved over his death." "I believe that the Tanzanian people, under Your Excellency's leadership, will turn grief into strength, close their ranks and carry on the work for the development of their national economy and culture and the construction of their country."

Yao Yilin at Tanzanian Embassy

OW140731 Beijing XINHUA in English 0638 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Yilin went to the Tanzanian Embassy in Beijing this morning to express condolences on the death of Tanzanian Prime Minister Edward Sokoine.

A wreath presented by Premier Zhao Ziyang was laid in front of the portrait of the deceased in the embassy. Wreaths were also presented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, the Ministry of Railways, the Beijing Municipal Government and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Yao Yilin wrote an inscription in the visitors' book to express mourning for the late prime minister.

Also present on the occasion were Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and leading members of other central government departments, the Beijing municipal government, and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. Job M. Lusinde, Tanzanian ambassador to China, was on hand.

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang sent a message of condolences on the death of Sokoine to Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere yesterday.

Prime Minister Sokoine was killed in a car crash April 12.

TRADE UNION OFFICIAL MEETS ZIMBABWEAN GUESTS

OW161730 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA) -- Wang Jiachong, vice-president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, met and feted a delegation of Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions led by R. Makwaza here this evening.

The delegation arrived here this morning at the invitation of the Chinese federation.

KUWAITI JOURNALISTS VISIT PRC, MEET OFFICIALS

Meet With Li Xiannian

OW161331 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian today told a group of Kuwaiti journalists that the Kuwaiti amir (head of state), Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, had accepted his invitation for a visit to China. Although he did not give the date of the visit, Li Xiannian expressed confidence that it would further develop the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Kuwait. President Li made those remarks while meeting with a delegation from the Kuwaiti Journalists' Association led by its chairman Yusef al-Alayan this afternoon at the Great Hall of the People. Li asked the delegation to convey his best regards to Amir as-Sabah.

Presenting a handicraft -- a wooden ship -- to President Li, Al-Alayan said that the Sino-Kuwaiti trade relations started by ships, so the gift could symbolize the long-standing friendship between the two peoples.

Yao Yilin Meets Journalists

OW161335 Beijing XINHUA in English 1316 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Yilin met here today with a delegation from the Kuwaiti Journalists' Association led by Yusef al-Alayan, chairman of the association. Yao Yilin briefed the guests on China's economic situation and answered their questions during the meeting.

ETHIOPIAN GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES

Chen Muhua Fetes Group

OW161014 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, this evening met with and feted the high-level Ethiopian Government economic and trade delegation led by Minister of Foreign Trade Wollie Chekole. The host and the guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

Talks Held

OW161056 Beijing XINHUA in English 1031 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA) -- China pays great attention to development of economic and trade relations with Ethiopia, said Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, during talks with a high-level government economic and trade delegation from Ethiopia here today. The delegation led by Minister of Foreign Trade Wollie Chekole arrived here yesterday to discuss the signing of a 1984-1985 trade protocol between the two countries.

Chen expressed her satisfaction with the current economic and trade relations between the two countries and said that China would continue to promote trade with Ethiopia.

Chekole said that he hoped for widespread Chinese participation in Ethiopia's social and economic development, as China's experience suited the current situation in his country. He noted that stronger ties with China would have a far-reaching impact on Ethiopia's development.

I. 18 Apr 84

CHINA
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

K 1

COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE POSITIONED SUCCESSFULLY

OW180934 Beijing XINHUA in English 0926 GMT 18 Apr 84

["Press Communique" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 18 (XINHUA) -- The experimental communications satellite China launched on April 8 was successfully positioned in 125 degree east longitude and above the earth's equator at 18:27.57 hours on April 16. All meters and instruments on the satellite have been functioning normally. Experiment on communications, and radio and television transmission has also been working well.

This is a major achievement of China's socialist modernization drive and another victory of China's policy of independence and self-reliance. It is the result of painstaking and hard work of all those involved in the project under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission.

FURTHER ON RETURNED OVERSEAS CHINESE CONGRESS

Hu Yaobang Policy

HK181151 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1003 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, 18 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, recently emphasized once again that the whole party must attach importance to work concerning Overseas Chinese and must firmly grasp the implementation of the policies on Overseas Chinese affairs.

This was conveyed by Liao Hui, director of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council, to the conference of the directors of the Overseas Chinese affairs offices of all provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government, which is being held in Beijing. It was conveyed that on 19 March the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee held a conference to discuss work concerning Overseas Chinese, and at the conference, General Secretary Hu Yaobang delivered an important speech.

Hu Yaobang said: The whole party must attach importance to work concerning Overseas Chinese. Have many cadres, even the party's high-ranking cadres, thoroughly understood the problems concerning Overseas Chinese? Probably they have, but insufficiently.

Hu Yaobang said: In implementing the policies it is necessary to grasp firmly and do well two tasks in work: 1) It is necessary now to firmly grasp the implementation of the policies on Overseas Chinese affairs in force and not to discriminate politically against returned Overseas Chinese and family members of Overseas Chinese in such matters as joining the party and the CYL. It is essential to provide for them in the distribution of work and to readjust what is irrational. In remuneration, those who have real ability and learning can be placed a grade higher; In customs and lifestyle, no uniformity should be demanded. 2) In the solution to problems left over by history, mainly those regarding Overseas Chinese houses, I propose to actively solve them. It is imperative to work out plans for implementation by stages and in groups and by countries one by one.

Regarding the problems concerning Overseas Chinese who return home to make investments, Hu Yaobang held that they should be given preferential treatment, policies should be relaxed, and work should be advanced.

I. 18 Apr 84

K 2

CHINA
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Hu Yaobang said: Who should be relied on to do work concerning Overseas Chinese affairs at home? The proportion of returned Overseas Chinese cadres to the cadres engaging in Overseas Chinese affairs should be increased. Otherwise, people will be unwilling to talk to people who are unfamiliar with the situation of Overseas Chinese and who have no affection for them, and work concerning Overseas Chinese affairs will not be done well. He said: Cadres engaging in Overseas Chinese affairs must be young. In selecting and promoting cadres engaging in Overseas Chinese affairs, it is necessary to break some conventions, to continue to eliminate the incorrect idea of daring not to employ people who have "overseas relations," and to boldly absorb a large number of new, young forces. Elderly comrades can step down and some can serve as advisers.

U.S. Scientific Exchange Policy

OW160756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0658 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. Government's discriminatory and unequal policies for scientific and technological exchange with China have hampered further growth of Sino-U.S. cooperation in these areas, said a Chinese scientist here today. Dr Chen Zongji, 61, a division member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and director of the Institute of Geophysics, said this at the National Conference for Returned Overseas Chinese. Contacts between the Chinese and American peoples and scientific exchanges between the two countries had been growing since the normalization of diplomatic relations, Dr Chen said. The Chinese scientific community had received quite a few American scientists over the past few years.

Returning in 1955 from the Netherlands where he earned his PhD, Chen is now vice-chairman of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese. He is also a member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and a vice-chairman of the NPC Overseas Chinese Committee. He said that all American scientist he had met wanted further cooperation with Chinese scientific circles. But, he said, the U.S. Government's China policy was short-sighted and blind to the rapid progress of China's science, technology, and culture, and even blinder to China's economic, scientific, and cultural prospects in the coming ten or 15 years.

Since liberation in 1949, he said, China had achieved tremendous successes in science and technology under the guidelines of independence and self-reliance. It had developed a number of sophisticated branches of science and succeeded in building atom bombs and hydrogen bombs and launching man-made satellites. An economically powerful and scientifically advanced China would play a major role in maintaining peace in Asia and the rest of the world, he said. The further growth of economic and scientific cooperation between China and the United States would benefit both peoples, Dr Chen added.

RENMIN RIBAO Editorial

HK171505 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Apr 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Write New Chapters of Love for the Motherland and Hometowns -- Hailing the Successful Close of the Third National Congress of Returned Overseas Chinese"]

[Text] At a time when people throughout the country are determined to greet the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic with outstanding achievements, the Third National Congress of Returned Overseas Chinese was solemnly held in Beijing.

The congress was held to deliberate the general plan for bringing about a new situation in the work of returned Overseas Chinese federations. The congress summed the work experience of the National Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, studied the federation's tasks in the new period, revised and adopted the new federation constitution, and elected the new leaders of the federation. The congress reflected the love of the vast number of returned Overseas Chinese, Chinese nationals still living abroad, and their relatives for the motherland and their hometowns, and reflected their great aspirations for making China strong. We warmly congratulate the complete success achieved by the congress!

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, through the work of bringing order out of chaos, our work concerning Overseas Chinese affairs has returned to the correct course. A gratifying scene of vigorous progress is being presented in all fields throughout the country. Overseas Chinese federations at all levels are actively helping party and government organizations implement policies toward returned Overseas Chinese. They are also helping to establish all kinds of new ventures to create more jobs for the community and are actively helping to bring in funds, technology, and intellectual resources from abroad to meet the needs of the motherland's four modernizations. They are simultaneously doing a great deal of useful work to unite a vast number of compatriots and friends living abroad and to help tighten the flesh and blood bonds between the people on the two sides of the Strait of Taiwan. With the implementation of the Overseas Chinese affairs policies, returned Overseas Chinese and their relatives have had peace of mind. They are contributing their positive efforts to the modernization cause. Many advanced and model figures have emerged among them. Over the past years, many Chinese nationals living abroad have also been greatly inspired by the remarkable achievements in the motherland. Practice shows that the Overseas Chinese affairs policies adopted by the party and the government since the third plenary session are very popular with Overseas Chinese and have taken root in their hearts.

Speaking on behalf of the CPC central leadership and the State Council at the congress, Comrade Ulanhu said: "The work concerning Overseas Chinese affairs is an important and long-term job of the party and the government. Party and government leading cadres at all levels must have a full understanding of this work and pay sufficient attention to it." At present we have not completely and thoroughly implemented the Overseas Chinese affairs policies. The residual influence of "leftism" remains the main obstacle to the implementation of these policies. Because of the long-standing "leftist" deviations in the party, the problems of discriminating against and treating unfairly returned Overseas Chinese intellectuals are still occurring from time to time. The work of returning houses owned by Overseas Chinese to original owners has not been accomplished uniformly well in all parts of the country. In some localities, some people are still hindering the handling of this matter. Therefore, it must be stressed that all the party's policies toward Overseas Chinese should be further implemented, and the principles of "treating returned Overseas Chinese without discrimination and taking into consideration their special characteristics" should be thoroughly implemented.

Overseas Chinese federations are mass organizations of returned Overseas Chinese and their relatives. They act as a bridge between the party and the government on one side and the vast number of returned Overseas Chinese, Chinese nationals living abroad, and their relatives on the other, and they are helping the former to unite the latter. Party committees and governments at all levels should strengthen their leadership over these federations and should support their work, create necessary working conditions for them, and ensure that they can play a better role in the new historical period. Overseas Chinese federations at all levels should take the initiative in carrying out independent activities according to their own characteristics, and should properly fulfill their tasks. They should keep in close contact with returned Overseas Chinese, Chinese nationals living abroad, and their relatives, and should really do a good job for them.

It is necessary to seriously listen to the opinions and requirements of these people and promptly relay them to the relevant departments of the party and the government so as to act as a real "home" for returned Overseas Chinese and their relatives. Over the past century, returned Overseas Chinese, Chinese nationals living abroad, and their relatives have made indelible contributions to the motherland and have written a brilliant chapter in China's modern history. We believe that in the great cause of reinvigorating China they will certainly write a more moving new chapter of love for the motherland and their hometowns.

NUCLEAR SOCIETY CONGRESS CONCLUDES SESSION

Li Peng Speaks

OW180427 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1557 GMT 17 Apr 84

[By reporter Wu Xiaohan]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Apr (XINHUA) -- State Council Vice Premier Li Peng delivered a speech today at the closing ceremony of the Second National Congress of the Chinese Nuclear Society, expounding our country's principle in the peaceful use of nuclear technology, and proposing demands and expectations for the Chinese Nuclear Society.

He pointed out: Our country's energy development plans have included the vigorous development of coal in recent years, the gradual shift of focus to hydropower, and the proper development of nuclear energy. There are many conditions for developing nuclear power in our country. First, there are definite deposits of nuclear resources; second, there are foundations for developing nuclear energy, including technology, equipment, and experience, plus a powerful nuclear technology contingent; third, there is a need to develop nuclear power, because coal and hydropower are distributed in underdeveloped areas, while developed coastal areas are deficient in energy; and fourth, nuclear power is an advanced form of energy. Although currently our country is unable to undertake large-scale development because of limited material and financial resources, it is necessary to bear the 21st century in mind and gradually raise the proportion of nuclear power in the electric power industry. Because we started late, we should try hard to catch up in good time.

Li Peng said: In the construction of nuclear power stations it is necessary to overcome the situation in which each works in his own way, and to allow the state to make unified arrangements. The State Council has established a nuclear power stations' leading group to unify leadership over the construction of nuclear power stations and the peaceful use of nuclear technology, in order to obtain the best results with limited manpower, material force, and financial resources.

He said: The party Central Committee and the State Council have firmly formulated the principle for the development of nuclear energy, calling for full utilization of favorable conditions in the implementation of the policy of opening to the outside world to not only import equipment and technology, but also increase technological development on the basis of self-reliance, in order to gradually achieve self-designing and self-construction. We must build our own nuclear circulation systems and ensure domestic supply of nuclear fuels, instead of relying protractedly on imports from abroad. Our country has joined the International Atomic Energy Agency, thereby facilitating our activities of carrying out international technological exchange and cooperation. Currently our country is holding talks with the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, and the United States on agreements for carrying out cooperation in nuclear technology. The construction of the Guangdong Nuclear Power Station has started, which not only symbolizes our country's first step towards building large-scale nuclear power stations, but also represents one of the projects for a Chinese-foreign joint venture.

Li Peng also disclosed demands and expectations for the Chinese Nuclear Society. He said: The major tasks of the Chinese Nuclear Society is to use nuclear technology for peaceful purposes in order to serve the four modernizations. It is necessary to solve concrete problems in economic construction and the people's livelihood, according to the principle of proceeding from the national situation of our country. The nuclear society should play a greater role in popularizing nuclear technological knowledge and in bringing out nuclear scientific and technological talents.

He said: The Chinese Nuclear Society is a transdepartmental and transenterprisal academic organization that provides nuclear scientific and technological workers with a place and a rostrum where they can draw on collective wisdom, absorb useful ideas, and express their own opinions. The more than 20,000 members are people who have made outstanding contributions to our country's nuclear science and technology. It is hoped that, from now on, everyone will express his own opinion during discussion, unite and cooperate with others, and make still greater contributions to the development of our country's nuclear science and technology.

The Second National Congress of the Chinese Nuclear Society was held in Beijing from 11 to 17 April. The deputies to the congress extensively and penetratingly discussed the question of "how to develop the cause of our country's nuclear science and technology to meet the challenge of the new technological revolution." At the congress, Jiang Shengjie was elected president of the Second Council of the Chinese Nuclear Society; Zhu Guangya, Zhou Ping, Wu Shaozu, and Peng Shilu were elected vice presidents; and Qian Sanqiang, Wang Ganhang, Zhao Zhongyao, and Zhang Wenyu were elected honorary presidents.

Society President on Power

OW171256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA) -- China will import technology and equipment for large-scale nuclear power plants in order to speed development of this industry, Professor Jiang Shengjie, new president of China's Nuclear Society, told XINHUA in an interview today.

Professor Jiang, a specialist in nuclear power, is attending the seven-day second congress of the society that closed here today. He explained that purchase of foreign technology and equipment would speed construction. He said building this industry as fast as possible was one of China's guiding principles in development of nuclear power.

He listed other principles as:

1. Mainly using pressurized water reactors for the first generation of nuclear power plants to be built before 2000.
2. Concentrating on the 1,000-megawatt reactor category.
3. Building nuclear power plants mainly in the economically developed coastal areas with difficulties in power transmission.
4. Accelerating exploration and exploitation of uranium deposits and expanding production of enriched uranium to ensure a domestic supply of nuclear fuel for nuclear power plants.
5. Developing low-temperature nuclear power plants for heating to save coal and oil.

6. Strengthening work on treatment of spent nuclear fuel from nuclear power plants to retrieve uranium and plutonium and research on disposal of radioactive waste.

Professor Jiang Shengjie, who is also chairman of the Science and Technology Commission of the Nuclear Industry Ministry, said that China expects to build nuclear power plants with a total generating capacity of 10,000 megawatts by the year 2000. Meanwhile, the second generation of nuclear power plants, will be built to pave the way for construction of such commercial plants in the next century.

In the long run, the new president said, China hopes to build and equip nuclear power plants on its own. The goal is to develop a controlled nuclear fusion reactor, the third generation of nuclear power plants. A Tokamak device, an initial experimental device for developing such plants, has already been built. It is expected to reach design criteria before 1990. This is in preparation for building an ignitable experimental fusion device.

Professor Jiang Shengjie said it was imperative for China to develop nuclear power. As the national economy develops, more and more energy will be needed.

Professor Jiang said the country's development of coal, oil, and hydropower is held back because of the uneven distribution of these conventional energy resources, which makes power transmission difficult.

He stressed that China possesses basic conditions for developing nuclear power. A fairly complete nuclear research and industrial system has been set up.

China has mastered the technology of mining and smelting uranium, extracting uranium isotopes, manufacturing nuclear fuel, and reprocessing and disposal of spent nuclear fuel. A dozen experimental, production, and small nuclear power reactors have been built and put into operation. Experience has thus been accumulated in design, installation, operation, and transformation of reactors, and technical personnel have been trained. China has mastered the technology for producing special structural materials to build reactors.

COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES PROBLEMS IN RECTIFICATION

HK161515 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Apr 84 p 8

[Commentator's article: "Second Discussion on 'Sesame and Watermelon'"]

[Text] The commentator's article carried in this newspaper on 5 April analyzed the problem of "Sesame and Watermelon" in party rectification -- concentrating on minor matters to the neglect of major ones. With the party rectification developing in depth, further discussions on this problem is necessary.

Everyone says that in simultaneous rectification and correction of defects it is necessary to concentrate on the watermelon. Of course, there are watermelons. The question is whether one has the vision and courage to detect them, and whether one has the ability to pass judgment and make a correct analysis of them.

Those who are afraid of losing face and who refrain from seeking the truth will never taste the sweetness even if they come across a watermelon that is highly praised.

For instance, some people thought only of attributing merit to themselves when Bu Xinsheng, director of the Haiyan shirt factory, urged people to carry out reform. Even those who took the opposite side in the course of reform only casually mentioned that they "had failed to have a sufficient understanding of the situation." Not to mention those negative examples such as the bureaucrat who committed malfeasance in the "tobacco fraud" in Guangdong's foreign trade. He was always thinking of covering up his errors, shirking his responsibility, and shifting the blame onto others. In party rectification, everyone should put himself into his role to stimulate his own consciousness, and should be brave enough to compare himself with an exemplary case or a negative example.

We should aim at seeking the truth, not being afraid of losing face, telling the truth, laying bare our innermost thoughts, analyzing the disease of our "leftist" views, washing away deep-rooted prejudices, and doing away with the style of weakness and laxity. Even if we concentrate on a watermelon that does not seem very big, we will still be turning the price we have paid for a lesson into ideological wealth, while keeping in unanimity with the party Central Committee, and will learn to be able to broaden our vision before advanced people, to find the crux of the problem of backward people, to differentiate what is right or wrong in a dispute, and to become cool-minded reformers who are bold and good at overcoming difficulties.

When we have accurately recognized and analyzed the watermelon we should guide people's attention from problem in work style to the guiding thinking in our professions, from analyzing what was right or wrong in the past to discussing the current principles and policies of the party, and from drawing a lesson to further understand the general situation of reform and blazing a new path. If everyone at a higher, a lower, or even at the same level attaches importance to major matters, simultaneous rectification and correction of defects will be actively made.

In short, in analyzing a major problem we should look at the whole background instead of looking at it as it stands, set right our study style, be vigorous in making progress, and work with perseverance.

WAN LI DISCUSSES ROLE OF ECOLOGICAL ECONOMICS

HK160926 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Apr 84 p 5

["Excerpts" of speech by Wan Li delivered at the National Symposium on the Science of Ecological Economy and the meeting marking the establishment of the China Society of Ecological Economics -- "A Strategic Problem in Socialist Construction"]

[Text] In the various aspects of production and life, our country and the hundreds of millions of people need a fine ecological environment so as to promote economic development and constantly improve the people's material and cultural life. Therefore, we need experts and scholars to engage in the study of ecological economy [shengtai jingji 3932 1966 4842 3444], to study the relations between economic development on one hand and natural resources and ecological environment on the other by integrating theory with practice, to combine economic results with ecological results, and to enable China's economy to steadily and swiftly develop on a coordinated basis.

An Important Matter Concerning the Cause of Building Socialist Modernization

Generally speaking, China lacks an understanding of the problem of ecological economy. Since the founding of the PRC, it is beyond doubt that we have scored great achievements in socialist construction. However, there are also many mistakes. One of them is that we did not pay due attention to ecological balance and improvement of China's ecological environment and we lacked relevant measures. As a result, the destruction of natural resources and deterioration of the ecological environment have yet to be effectively curbed. Instead of taking a turn for the better, ecological conditions in some localities have become worse.

Forests play an extremely important role in the general system of agricultural ecology. Although there has been a great development in afforestation in China since liberation, the declining trend of forest resources has not been fundamentally changed. The available forests at present, such as the forests in Changbaishan, Daxinganling, Xiaoxinganling, and the southwest region were all left by our ancestors. The forests actually created since liberation constitute only a small portion. So far, the annual consumption of forest resources is greater than its growth and there is a frequent practice of indiscriminately cutting trees. Destruction of forests is bound to deteriorate the ecological environment and affect industrial and agricultural production. Viewed from the angle of ecological economy, it is necessary to study and solve the problem of forest operation and management. We must strive to ensure the needs of timber for the national economy and the people's livelihood and also ensure that the various ecological results of forests can be given full play. We must put an end to the destruction of forests and reverse the declining trend of forests. We must realize that the problem of greening the environment is not merely an economic problem, but a problem that concerns the survival of mankind.

Land is the basic means of production for agricultural production. China has a large population and a scarcity of arable land. Due to a variety of reasons, arable land is densely occupied, the state of soil erosion is serious, and the fertility of soil is reduced to some extent. In the 1950's the area of soil erosion throughout the country was 1.5 million square km. Although 400,000 square km of land has been brought under control in the past 30-odd years, this cannot catch up with the rate of destruction. Soil erosion in the Huang He Valley has not been controlled and the area of soil erosion in the Chang Jiang Valley is expanding. Owing to irrational reclamation, excessive grazing and cutting of trees, and other reasons, the grasslands are being turned into sand and the state of degeneration is continuously expanding, the production and quality of forage grass are declining, and the capacity for animals is decreased.

China's sea fishery has developed relatively fast. However, we laid particular stress on increasing fishing equipment in the past and neglected the protection of fishery resources. At present our fishing capacity has already exceeded the reproduction capacity of inshore aquatic resources, but the number of fishing boats are still increasing and the catching of small fish and destruction of resources continues. We must adopt resolute measures to restore offshore aquatic resources. We must make investigations and studies, give ecological economic arguments, and propose solutions to the rapid development of sea and freshwater breeding.

The ecological environment around us is a system in which the relations between organic and inorganic substance, between animals and plants, and among animals are related and also condition each other. There are many people who do not understand this truth. They harm the beneficial birds and animals for their immediate economic interests, thus upsetting the ecological balance and causing an increase in insect pests. Consequently, they lose more than they gain.

China is rich in total water resources. However, the average per person is limited and the distribution of the water resources is uneven. This problem should be brought to our attention. At present the amount of water in many cities and rural areas is limited and its quality is poor. Underground water in most cities is polluted. In the days to come, the problem of water resource shortages in northern cities will be more prominent.

Pollution from industrial waste is also extremely serious. According to incomplete statistics, the amount of money paid merely for the compensation of agricultural accidents caused by industrial pollution in the past years totalled 100 million yuan. Although the industrial departments have to pay the money, the arable land is polluted, and both sides suffer losses.

Pollution of the environment also seriously affects the people's health. Some diseases can be called environmental disease.

It has been discovered in the past few years that there is also acid rain in China. Acid rain is a serious hazard to industrial and agricultural production and to the people's health. These ecological economic problems, which are serious hazards to the people's health and our future generations, must be conscientiously studied and solved in the course of modernization.

There is another problem concerning building cities according to the law of ecological economy. While approving the "general scheme for urban construction of Beijing," the CPC Central Committee and the State Council took into account the state of ecological economy in Beijing City. All other cities also have problems in this respect. They should do the development plans well and build in line with local conditions.

The above problems show that the solution to the ecological economic problem is an important matter that concerns the building of socialist modernization. It shows that the ecological economic problem in China calls for profound study and solution. A century ago, Engels repeatedly referred to the problem of ecological economics in his article "The Role of Labor in the Transformation of Ape to Man." His listed many historical examples in Mesopotamia, Greece, Asia Minor, the Alps, and Cuba to prove that the people will be punished doubly by nature if they counter its law.

China has already strengthened the work in this respect in recent years. In the course of structural reform, we established the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection. In 1979, we established the China Environmental Sciences Society. Now we have established the China Society of Ecological Economics, in which we strengthened leadership from both the administrative bodies and academic organizations. All this shows that China is now awake in this respect. Our cadres should also awaken themselves as early as possible. One of the important reasons why there were so many problems in the past is that our cadres lacked an understanding of this problem. Instead of running things according to the law of economy and nature, they did some foolish things, which destroyed the ecological environment and caused the economy to suffer. From now on, these foolish things should no longer be allowed to occur.

Use the Viewpoint of Ecological Economy To Guide Economic Construction

The problem of ecological economy is closely related to our socialist construction. It determines, in a certain sense, the speed and quality of our construction. The imbalance of ecology and the destruction of the environment are facts that existed long ago. Viewed from international academic development, ecological economics, as an independent branch of learning, is a rather new subject. It was raised only a few years ago in China. Therefore, it is impossible to avoid a lack of understanding in this respect. However, to solve the problem, we must make a deep study, increase our understanding, and correctly handle the matter.

Prior to the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, particularly during the 10 years of turmoil, there was a prevailing erroneous viewpoint, which held that the vicious cycle caused by the destruction of ecology would only take place in capitalist countries and never in our socialist country.

This is a one-sided understanding of the problem of ecological economy. Production in a capitalist society, which has a plundering nature, is bound to destroy the ecological balance and cause serious disasters. In the final analysis, the destruction of the ecological balance is the consequence of running counter to the law of nature. If we do so, we will also be punished by nature even though we are a socialist state. Naturally, as socialist system differs from capitalist system, it can appropriately integrate the interests of the part with the interests of the whole and immediate interests with long-term interests.

At the 12th CPC National Congress, China called for maintaining ecological balance and regarded it as the prerequisite for production and construction. In response to the party's call, all localities throughout the nation are planting trees and grass and taking measures to prevent pollution and to control erosion of soil by wind and sand. Nevertheless, the destruction of ecology is the evil consequence of a long period of time, which cannot be changed within a short period. We must correct the views that hold that the ecological environment in China will not be destroyed and will not cause evil consequences. Any carelessness is liable to cause extreme harm to our socialist production and construction and the people's life.

Confronting ecological destruction and environmental pollution, some people have proposed to abandon the development of industry and to restore the original state of nature. Such a proposal is not acceptable. As was pointed out by Marxism long ago: As man is the master of nature, he must not only adapt himself to and be restricted by nature, but should also make unremitting efforts in understanding the law of development of nature, and master and transform nature so that it can serve the production and life of mankind. Fundamentally speaking, the production by mankind is nothing but the conversion of energy and materials. Such conversion will not necessarily destroy the ecology and pollute the environment. The reason for the increasingly grave problem of ecological destruction and environmental pollution in the past did not lie in the conversion of energy and materials, but in that we did not discover and apply a scientific method that could promote economic and social development and also protect the ecological environment. In other words, when human history developed to a certain stage, such a scientific method had not yet been discovered and applied. Now, when human society and scientific research have developed to a new stage, we have put forward the problem of protecting the environment and discovering a series of ways and means for natural science and economic management. The problem to be solved in ecological economy is not only to prevent destruction of the environment, but also to rationally convert energy and materials so that natural resources can be appropriately utilized for a long time to come. The solution of the ecological economic problem and the guidance of economic construction based on ecological economic thought should not become a burden of economic construction work, but must be an important means to scientifically organize production and develop the economy. We should be aware that the new technological revolution carried out recently in the world has revealed a bright prospect to us in this field. The experience in China has also proved that by using ecological economic thought to guide and organize construction, we can achieve fine economic results, obtain a fine environment, and ensure that mankind will develop in a better manner.

We should regard the maintenance of the balance of the ecological economy as an important principle and use it to guide our economic work. Modernization in China is carried out under certain natural environmental and social economic conditions. Therefore, the results of all economic work are conditioned by both the law of economics and the law of nature. The matter of respecting the ecological economic balance is in fact a matter of respecting objective law. It is because we have not paid due respect to economic law that we have suffered a great deal in our work. In recent years, although we have attached importance to the role of economic law, we have lacked understanding of the role of natural law. For example, while building a factory, it would save a certain amount of investment if we cut back on equipment for eliminating pollution and treating the "three wastes." When the poisonous material is diffused, it may not be noticed by the people at first. Once circumstances become grave we would be forced to adopt measures, which is not only harmful, but also requires more complicated and remedial measures to solve the problem. As the capitalist countries had already undergone such experiences, why should we follow the same old disastrous road? As another example, it is true that by felling forest trees or destroying a piece of grassland, reclaiming land from a lake, and irrationally growing crops we may obtain some grain.

But it will make the soil erode, the rivers silted, and the farmland barren. These losses are immeasurable. The harm caused by either destroying forests and grasslands, reclaiming land from lakes, or the pollution of the "three wastes" in industry may not be serious at first. As a result, no one would ever notice the matter. But as time passes by, the harm will then be turned into a problem difficult to deal with. Therefore, while carrying out socialist construction we must not only carefully figure the economic results of each unit, but also take into account the construction of other projects and the economic results of the whole. While carrying out construction of a certain project, we must not only think of immediate results, but also take into account the prevention of disasters and the interests of our future generations. From now on, in both planning and construction work we must seriously and carefully consider the problem of respecting the ecological economic balance, regard it as a guideline; and implement it in all our economic work.

We should affirm that in the past it was absolutely necessary to maintain overall balance of the economy while working out the national economic plan and obtaining economic and technical argument while building large projects. The problem is, we lacked consideration and simply did not take into account the matter of maintaining ecological balance. As a result, the role of some large projects, into which we put a great amount of human and material resources and investment, was offset by certain faults caused by the destruction of ecological balance. Apart from failing to bring about due economic results, they cause a colossal loss to the state. There are many such experiences and lessons. Those who are engaged in economic work should have ecological economic sense. From now on we must maintain both overall economic balance and ecological economic balance in working out the national economic plan. In planning large projects we must obtain both economic and technical arguments and ecological economic arguments. We should make ecological economic forecasts of various aspects and try to avoid ecological economic faults before putting plans into effect. We should make conscientious studies and obtain ecological economic arguments for the major economic problems concerning regional planning of agriculture, industrial distribution, urban development, key construction projects, and so on, and place all our economic and construction work on a further stable basis that conforms to ecological economic balance. While carrying out the work in this respect, the departments concerned should earnestly incorporate the suggestions made by scientists.

Strengthen Leadership, Promote Research Work in Ecological Economics

The problem of ecological economy is a strategic problem. Whether or not the work in this respect is done well affects the overall situation of China's modernization program. Therefore, we must attach great importance to this work. The first task of the society of ecological economics is to conscientiously sum up the experience of 30-odd years' construction in China from the angle of ecological economy, find out the mistakes and defects in our economic development, and see what could have been done but have not yet been done. These experiences and lessons are our valuable wealth, which are good for deepening our understanding of the law of economy and nature. Doing well the work of ecological economy is not merely the task of scientific workers, but also the task of various departments of the state and all localities. Only when the whole party, army, and nation go into action together can this work be done well. The most important task at present is that leading cadres at all levels should attach importance, deepen their understanding, and implement measures.

1. Vigorously carry out research on the problem of ecological economy.

As ecological economics is a new branch of learning and China is rather weak in this field, we must actively support and let it develop rapidly.

In carrying out work in this field we must first integrate theory with practice. There are many ecological economic problems in our modernization program that call for study and solution. The masses have rich experiences in appropriately handling the relations between production and the environment. The vast numbers of ecological economic research workers should help the masses in summarizing and improving their experiences. Our ecological economic research workers should plunge themselves into the practice of economic construction and conduct investigations concerning the problem of ecological economy. The departments concerned should enthusiastically supply them with materials and data. Scientific research departments should integrate with practical work departments and together make studies on the major problems of ecological economy, advance feasible scientific proposals, and provide a scientific basis for the state to formulate policies. The research of realistic problems does not contradict with theoretical research. The research of realistic problems must be guided by the theory of ecological economy. Some special research work concerning the basic theory of ecological economy is necessary. Our understanding of the law of ecological economy should be gradually deepened. On the basis of constant research, we must gradually establish socialist ecological economics with distinctive Chinese features. Whether in the research of basic theory, there is ample scope for the abilities of the research workers of ecological economy. The China Society of Ecological Economics should widely organize the forces of the whole country in this field to participate in this work. We are now drafting the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The experts and professors of the Society of Ecological Economics should also actively participate in the drafting of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. They should put forward proposals on ecological economy and ecological balance so as to ensure the scientific nature of the draft plan. I hope that the society of ecological economics will make studies and take into account the construction of our country from the angle of ecological economy and make a contribution to the building of socialist modernization.

Ecological economics is a frontier branch of learning that integrates ecology with economics. While studying and solving the problem of ecological economy it is necessary to link the two branches of learning and the scientists of the two fields. It is a need of social and scientific development to integrate social science with natural science. The China Society of Ecological Economics should establish close links with the vast numbers of social and natural science workers, promote close cooperation, carry forward the good beginning we have initiated today, make common efforts, and attain more achievements. They should also actively carry out academic exchanges with and learn from the advanced experience of the international society, raise the scientific level of our country, and serve our socialist construction.

While carrying out research work on ecological economy we should combine the research made by experts with that of the masses. At present, the number of specialized personnel engaged in research of ecological economy in China is limited, which cannot meet the demands of our economic construction. From now on we must strengthen the building in this field, establish and enhance special research institutions, appropriately organize research personnel, pose key topics for discussion, expand the sphere of research, and promote the development of ecological economic research forces. Meanwhile, the society of ecological economics should give full play to the role of academic mass organizations, adopt a variety of forms to organize the comrades who are keen on the research of this new branch of learning and the comrades in the scientific research, education, and practical work departments who are related to the work of ecological economy, and do a good job on mass ecological economic research work by carrying out a variety of academic activities, engaging in information work, running periodicals, and so on. For this reason, the society should also enhance the building of itself.

2. It is necessary to establish and perfect ecological economic legislation.

There are articles in the new PRC Constitution concerning the protection of natural resources and ecological environment. Meanwhile, we have also drafted laws and regulations concerning the protection of the environment and forests, the work of water and soil conservation, and so on. However, these are not sufficient. We must gradually supplement and perfect the things we lack. The problem to be noted at present is that the laws are not strictly enforced and followed. In spite of the interests of the whole, some units and individuals are concerned only with their own interests. As usual, they reclaim steep slopes, indiscriminately cut forest trees, catch baby and mother fish, and discharge the "three wastes." Such a state of affairs must be resolutely curbed and not allowed to go unchecked. Leading cadres at all levels should earnestly undertake this responsibility. The political and legal departments should seriously handle cases that violate the law and conduct education among the masses through typical cases. The units and individuals who have achieved good results in ecological economy and who have done a good job in protecting the environment must be promptly commended and awarded.

3. Train talented people for ecological economy, strengthen publicity and education.

In the past we did not take note of training talented people for the field of ecological economy. Although some institutions of higher learning have recently offered ecological economics courses, there are no special faculties for this branch of learning. Ecological economic work covers much ground and needs large numbers of talented people. It is quite obvious that the present state of educational work in China cannot meet such a demand. From now on we must strengthen the educational work in this field. The institutions of higher learning concerned should offer ecological economics courses. The institutions of higher learning that have the conditions should set up ecological economics faculties or specialties to train graduates and post-graduates. We must begin education of ecological economy from kindergarten and set up ecological economy courses in primary and secondary schools. Lectures on ecological economy should also be given in various part-time schools and cadre training classes.

Ecological environment and economic development are closely related to every person. Therefore, the problem of ecological economy is a problem of a mass character. It is necessary to strengthen education and publicity so that everyone knows and shoulders the responsibility in protecting nature and improving the ecological environment. In the past our leading cadres neglected this problem because they lacked knowledge of the matter. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen education and publicity among cadres. Our press, popular science books, radio, television, and films should also frequently publicize ecological economic knowledge, problems, and typical examples. Only when scientific knowledge is mastered by hundreds of millions of people and turned into mass action can there be a fundamental turn for the better in our ecological environment.

GUANGMING RIBAO VIEWS ALL-PEOPLE OWNERSHIP SYSTEM

HK140346 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 1 Apr 84 p 3

[Article by Zhang Chaozun: "On the Independence of Enterprises Under the System of All People Ownership -- An Exploratory Discussion"]

[Text] The socialist system of public ownership of the means of production and the integral interests of the working people demand that the activities of socialist enterprises should be subject to uniformity, and they should conduct their activities under the guidance of the unified plan of the state.

On the other hand, the importance of uniformity does not necessarily entail the refusal to grant a certain independence or a certain power or interests to the enterprises, thereby leaving them no room to maneuver. As a result, the enterprises will not have the conditions to actively do a good job in production and marketing, and the result will be certain to impede and delay the development of the national economy. Only when uniformity and independence are correctly integrated can the entire national economy be full of vitality and develop vigorously in a planned way, and the socialist cause prosper and flourish.

The socialist system of ownership by all people is a form of ownership including the laborers, who are united within the entire society, and peasants. (In addition, the peasants have a portion of the means of production, which, however, does not fall within the scope of the present discussion.) That is, the integral laborers jointly possess and use the means of production within this scope, and conduct organized and planned production within this scope so as to satisfy the needs of the laborers. Here, the direct producers are also the owners of the means of production, with both being directly integrated within the scope of the entire society. However, due to the limitation of the technological conditions of production, productive activities can be carried out only in individual enterprises, which in turn determines that the society (with the state as the representative at the present stage) must exercise unified leadership over the socialist economy of the system of ownership by all people and practice a management system of administration according to different levels. The enterprise is a basic unit in this management system. Hence, the integration between the laborers and the means of production within the scope of enterprises is an integration in terms of production and technology and not a direct integration in the sense of the system of ownership. The direct integration in the sense of the system of ownership has been realized because of the existence of the socialist system of ownership by all people. Under this system, the scope of the enterprises is different due to the difference in their technological equipment in production. They are divided into large, medium, and small enterprises. This division should by no means be explained in light of the system of ownership, but is determined by the technological conditions in production. The scope of the system of ownership by all people is not a basis for dividing the scope of enterprises. Therefore, I hold that within the socialist system of ownership by all people there is no question of a bilevel integration between laborers and the means of production in the sense of the system of ownership. This cannot be used as a basis for explaining the connotation of independence, which should be possessed by enterprises under the system of all people ownership at the present stage. Nor can it be used as a basis for explaining the cause of commodity production within the system of all people ownership, or for elucidating the nature of the implementation of the economic responsibility system.

Under the conditions of the socialist system of ownership by all people, on the one hand, the laborers have completely shaken off the status of being enslaved and oppressed, and have become masters of social production, and the laborers have common and identical economic interests; on the other hand, because the level of development of the productive force is not high enough, and the technological level in production is rather low, the laborers are still unable to attain an overall development, and labor is still a means for the laborers to earn a living and has not yet become the primary need in their life, and consequently the laborers still make demands for material benefits in connection with their fruits of labor. This economic conditions has determined that it is necessary to practice distribution according to one's work among the laborers themselves and to carry out commodity production and exchange of commodities among enterprises. This is because, since the individual laborers have demands for material benefits in connection with their fruits of labor, then it is natural for the enterprises that have many laborers, under the system of all people ownership, to make demands for material interests in connection with the fruits of their production and marketing, or else the demands of the laborers for material interests cannot possibly be met.

It is precisely because there are different economic interests among enterprises under the system of ownership by all people, even though their fundamental interests are identical, that the economic connection and interchange of commodities have to be compensatory, and exchange of equal value should be practiced. In this way, the enterprises with achievements in production and marketing are in a position to obtain more profits, which in turn will enable their staff and workers to get more material benefits, with the result that they are encouraged to do better. The enterprises with fewer achievements will get less profits, and so will offer fewer material benefits to their staff and workers. If the enterprises have sustained losses, the income of their staff and workers will be reduced, so as to urge these enterprises to improve their production and marketing. Thus, enterprises will not only have the motivation from within, but also experience pressure from without, which will fully mobilize the activeness and initiative of the enterprises in production and marketing, thereby speeding up the development of the national economy. Therefore, under the condition of the socialist system of ownership by all people, the enterprise is still a commodity producer with relative independence, which is an objective certainty independent of man's will. If this objective certainty is violated, it will be impossible to effectively adjust the difference in terms of economic interests among the enterprises owned by all people and it will disrupt the development of the socialist economy. That the enterprises owned by all people possess a relatively independent status of commodity producers is an important characteristic of the socialist system of ownership by all people and is also an important distinction from the communist system of ownership.

Since the enterprises owned by all people are relatively independent commodity producers from an objective point of view, they should possess the responsibility, power, and interests in line with this statute, which is the independence enjoyed by the enterprises under the system of ownership by all people under unified leadership. This independence manifests itself in the following respects:

1. The capital of the enterprises in production and marketing consists of the assets of the integral laborers and the assets of the state. Therefore, the enterprises are wholly responsible for the economic interests of the state. This economic responsibility is reflected in production and marketing. The enterprises must use their own income to compensate for their expenditure, and should gain profits. Only in this way can the goal be realized in which laborers jointly possess the means of production. Otherwise, their existence will become a burden to society and a destructive force to the socialist system of ownership by all people, and they will lose their necessary base for existence. Consequently, their production should be stopped or shifted to other purposes (some enterprises suffer losses according to policy because of special reasons, which is another matter). Therefore, this should be the basis for devising the concrete forms in implementing the economic responsibility system within the system of ownership by all people. This basic requirement should be satisfied.

The enterprises owned by all people do not have their own independent production goal. Their production goal is the production goal of the socialist society. This is their fundamental difference from the independent commodity producers under the condition of private ownership. If they are endowed with an independent production goal, it is possible that they will be determined to seek their own gains and may do things harmful to the interests of the integral laborers and the state, thus impairing the socialist system of ownership by all people. Some comrades maintain that the goal in production of the enterprises owned by all people is value, and in order to seek greater value, they must produce products aimed at satisfying the needs of society. If this is the way things are, then what is the difference between them and capitalist enterprises? It should be pointed out that with regard to commodity production on the basis of the socialist system of public ownership, radical changes have taken place in terms of the value of utilization of commodities and the role of value in a social economy.

Under the condition of capitalism, the purpose of the capitalists in producing commodity is to procure profits. What they are concerned about is the value of commodity and the surplus value, and not the utilization value. They are concerned about the production of the utilization value only because the utilization value is the material bearer of value. Here, the utilization value is a means of the capitalists to procure profits. Under the condition of socialism, the purpose of the enterprises owned by all people in producing commodities is to satisfy the needs of the individual laborers as well as the society, and it is only the utilization value that can satisfy these needs. In order to better serve the needs of the individual laborers and the society, it is essential to produce commodities that are low in labor consumption, small in magnitude of value, and cheap in price. In this respect, the value is a means that makes it possible to reduce labor consumption in the course of producing commodities, because value is determined by the requisite time of labor in society. It will encourage the enterprises to consistently raise the level of production technology, the level of management, and labor productivity, so as to reduce labor consumption and obtain optimum economic results.

2. The distribution of profits in the enterprises under the system of ownership by all people. With regard to the enterprises owned by all people, in addition to delivering profits and taxes to the state as prescribed, they should also adopt various forms to hand over to the state all the differential income realized through better conditions in terms of natural resources, geographical locations, or equipment and facilities. Otherwise, these enterprises will also tend to change their nature. The enterprises' own profits should depend on their subjective conditions, that is, profits which are derived from good performance in management and marketing. These profits should belong to the enterprises so as to improve the personal income of the laborers and the collective welfare. Otherwise, the relatively independent status of the enterprises as commodity producers will be impaired and the active role and initiative of the enterprises will be restrained.

With respect to the profits of enterprises, part must be utilized in developing production and improving conditions in production and marketing. This is the requisite condition for bringing into play the activeness and initiative of the laborers in enterprises. However, this part of the funds or the means of production purchased with this part of the funds should not be owned by the enterprises, but should be owned by the state. Otherwise, their nature of ownership by all people will gradually change. Some comrades have realized this and they affirm in theory that the socialist system of ownership by all people should also embody the nature of collective ownership. This merits discussion. As stated above, the socialist system of ownership by all people is a form of ownership in which the laborers, who are united within the entire society, that is, the integral laborers, jointly possess the means of production. Consequently, the individual laborers, or the enterprises which consist of a number of laborers, will have no right to possess the means of production, and they can possess the means of production only in the capacity of integral laborers. The state allows the enterprises to retain part of their profits to be used in production because they have the relatively independent status of commodity producers. However, it is only a method of management adopted within the system of capital management and it does not mean that the enterprises are entitled to possession of this part of the means of production.

3. Since the enterprises under the system of ownership by all people are relatively independent commodity producers, they must use their income to compensate for their expenditure and obtain profits. Therefore, it is necessary for them to enjoy relatively independent decisionmaking rights in terms of commodity production and commodity exchange. That is, with respect to production, supply, and marketing, as well as human and financial resources, they should have relatively independent decisionmaking rights. This is their requisite condition in discharging their economic responsibilities. Therefore, in formulating the management system of the national economy, the state should grant this power to the enterprises.

Otherwise, the activity and initiative of the enterprises in production and marketing cannot be brought into play, which will hinder the development of the socialist economy.

The existing management system of our national economy should adapt to and embody the independence of the enterprises owned by all people under a unified leadership, so that the interests of the state, the enterprise, and the individual can be rationally readjusted, which will ensure the development of the national economy in a vigorous and well-planned manner.

COMMENTATOR ON CRITICS OF 'RICH' PEASANTS

HK170939 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Apr 84 p 2

["Commentary" by Zi Ye: "Have They Gone 'Too Far' In Getting Rich?"]

[Text] Some people hold that as some of the "two kinds of households" in the rural areas have acquired annual incomes of several thousand or above 10,000 yuan, "they have gone too far in getting rich." Therefore, consciously or unconsciously, they do not feel so happy about the peasants continuously getting rich through labor, and they are beginning to raise some difficult questions.

"Going too far in getting rich" is a confused concept. Can there be a limit to affluence? The party Central Committee has proposed quadrupling the gross industrial and agricultural output value by the year 2000, enabling the people to live a relatively well-off life, which is only a new standard to be achieved in accordance with the actual power of our country. Even when this is achieved, it is still not the limit of affluence. Time is marching on, and the people's living standard will become higher and higher. A few years or a decade or more from now, when people look in retrospect at those 10,000 yuan households of today, they will surely say: That was only an initial standard. In the old society, people were short of food and clothing and they often lamented that "they had come to the limit of poverty." There is a limit to poverty, but there is no limit to affluence. The idea of going too far in getting rich never occurs to those people who are genuinely creating wealth through labor.

Communists do not generally praise wealth. We resolutely opposed the wealth of the exploiting classes in the old society, and overthrew them politically and deprived them of their property economically through revolution. Even now we do not generally talk about getting rich. For example, we have all along opposed and resolutely cracked down on activities of getting rich through improper means in seeking ill-gotten gains, such as taking advantages of one's power in seeking personal gain, accepting bribes, graft and embezzling, speculating, smuggling and selling smuggled goods, and so on. Those who are saying that some people have gone too far in getting rich fail to draw a demarcation line between right and wrong, while regarding getting rich through hard work as something terrible. They are actually deviating from reality, deviating from the party's policy on enriching the people. The "gang of four" approved of transition in poverty. At that time anyone getting rich was capitalism and whoever got rich must be overthrown. In some places, when an old lady raised a chicken, an old man grew a few tobacco shrubs, or some children raised a few rabbits, they were all regarded as the tail of capitalism, which was strictly prohibited. Among those people who hold that "some people have gone too far in getting rich," some of them are actually suffering from "wealth phobia," and they have not eliminated the pernicious effects of "being poor is glorious" in their minds.

There is an order of precedence in getting rich. When we let some people get rich first, it is precisely to bring along the majority of people to become well-off too.

This should be said to be a general law of getting rich under the socialist system. Prior to the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, this law was denied and "common prosperity" was one-sidedly stressed, as if several hundred million people marching on in a row should be the correct road. The result was that the people never became rich, but suffered from long-term poverty. The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee has precisely summed up this bitter lesson and drawn up the policy on enriching the people. Facts have proven that this is a policy warmly acclaimed by the people. Some people will become rich first, while the majority of people will follow suit. This has already become a reality in some places.

The policy of letting some people get rich first began its implementation in the rural areas. At present the scope of its implementation is expanding. Apart from the peasants we can make some enterprises, localities, coastal areas, workers, staff, and intellectuals get rich first. It seems that the policy of letting some people get rich first while bringing along the majority to get rich too is understood and accepted by more and more people and is achieving fruitful results in both urban and rural areas. If at this moment people should say that "some have gone too far in getting rich," it is not promoting, but throwing a wet blanket on practical work and on the enthusiasm for production and faith in reform on the part of hundreds of millions of people. Therefore, saying such things should be criticized.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON BEING QUALIFIED COMMUNISTS

HK160216 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 7 Apr 84 p 3

["Ideological commentary" by Song Changrui: "'Hand Over One End, Pay Attention Only to the Other End'"]

[Text] Communist Party members should "hand over one end and pay attention only to the other end." Comrade Shaoqi repeatedly stressed this principle, which is easy to understand but difficult to implement. What does "paying attention only to the other end" mean? It means working for the party and revolution wholeheartedly. What does "handing over one end" mean? It means handing over individual interests, individual arrangements, individual position, and individual prospect to the party, and let the party consider, solve, and arrange them. Individuals are not allowed to scramble for all these. This is an established practice of our party, which everyone knows. However, it is very often not easy to implement it.

Actually, it is not as difficult to implement it as one might think. As long as one has firmly established communist ideas and pursues the purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly, or, in other words, as long as one has truly become a qualified Communist Party member, it is natural that he will sincerely and resolutely follow such established practice. All proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and numerous revolutionary martyrs are our models in implementing the principle of "handing over one end and paying attention only to the other end." In joining the revolution they completely handed over one end to the party. With regard to the other end, they strived all their lives to their last breath. They moved the broad masses of people with such revolutionary spirit. The revolution was thus successful. Today, numerous Communist Party members have devoted themselves heart and soul to the four modernizations. They are working untiringly and dedicatedly. They also deserve to be called models in "handing over one end and paying attention only to the other end." Their lofty characters organize and lead millions upon millions of people to bring about the present situation of the four modernizations. Without the efforts of those fighters who have "handed over one end and paid attention only to the other end," could the revolutionary cause have entered the present stage? Can it advance toward victory tomorrow?

Nevertheless, it is undeniable that at present there are a fairly large number of Communist Party members who "pay attention to both ends." They pay attention to the end of revolution (at least they do so in words). At the same time, they also firmly grasp the other end of individual interests. They scramble for both honor and practical interests. They haggle over every ounce and are preoccupied with their personal gains and losses. When they work for the party, they wrest for every ounce of grain. They do not even want to lose a little. In the face of personal promotion, personal well-being, and personal honor, they never decline them even "out of modesty." They are avaricious. In name, these people "pay attention to both ends." Actually, it is impossible for them to truly do so. When personal interests conflict with the party cause, they "lean to one side."

A handful of people pay attention to the end of individual interests only and cast the revolutionary cause to the winds. Although they pose as Communist Party members, what is uppermost in their minds are positions, honor, money, houses, wives, children... They take personal interests as the starting point and end results of their actions. It seems to them that the earth only revolves around them and that the sun emits light for them alone. With regard to party policy, they "will implement it if it benefits them." Otherwise, they will "ignore it." In the face of bourgeois liberalization trends that harm the party, they turn a blind eye to them. They may take their own fine hair as a pure gold, but when the party interests are severely hampered, they are completely indifferent. Instead of feeling ashamed of being unqualified party members, they often complain that the party has treated them unfairly and that the party has not taken good care of them. Only God knows whether these comrades still have the slightest communist flavor.

It is true that communists are also human. The fact that we stress paying attention only to one end does not mean that we negate rational individual interests and legitimate individual demands. We only say that all these should be considered by the party and that when the party interests conflict with individual interests, we should sacrifice individual interests. The reason is obvious. It is because we are members of the party. We are communists whose ultimate aim is the emancipation of entire mankind.

It is obvious that "handing over one end and paying attention only to the other end," "paying attention to both ends," and paying attention to the end of individual interests alone are important criteria for testing whether one is a truly qualified Communist Party member. Those who "pay attention to both ends" cannot be regarded as qualified Communist Party members. Those who only pay attention to individual interests are "heavy at one end." They are far from what the party has demanded. Party rectification is a good classroom for educating party members. Rectifying party work style and carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly is one of the basic tasks of party rectification. Do these comrades not think that they should take up the weapon of criticism and self-criticism to rectify their mistakes?

We still remember that Mayakovskiy said the following in a satirical poem: "I want a cloth imprinted with the party emblem. In recent years, people like to be dressed in the latest fashion of the sickle and hammer." We would like to add something to the poem: Yes, such a cloth is so holy, pure, and dignified. How can we let a person who "scrambles for both honor and practical interests" to steal and wear it?

TEXTILE MINISTER AT NATIONAL WORKER CONFERENCE

HK170449 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Excerpt] The 4-day national conference of model textile workers and advanced collectives concluded successfully yesterday morning.

At the conference, 351 comrades had conferred on them the honorable title of national model textile workers, and 150 factory teams and groups and workshops had conferred on them the title of national advanced textile collectives. The closing ceremony was attended by Ma Wenrui, provincial CPC Committee first secretary. Wu Wenyi, minister of the Textile Industry Ministry, spoke at the closing ceremony. He urged all participants to make efforts to promote the building of the two civilizations and to strive to create a new situation in the textile industry.

The participating representatives at the conference announced their proposal with full confidence in all the workers on the national textile front. They called upon all workers to create a new situation in the textile industry and to make contributions for the 35th anniversary of the founding of the state.

MILITARY LEADERS ATTEND DRAMA PERFORMANCE

OW140657 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1636 GMT 12 Apr 84

[By reporter Wu Kelu]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Apr (XINHUA) -- Yang Shangkun, Yu Qiuli, and Hong Xuezhi, leading comrades of the Central Military Commission, attended a one-act play performance given by the amateur performing troupe of the Nanjing Military Region in Beijing this evening.

The four one-act plays staged tonight were the "History of a General," the "Story of a House," "People Value Happy Old Age," and the "Soldier on Noncombatant Duty." All these plays present various aspects of the Army's mental attitude. Written in new, original, and active styles, they are rich in content. Daring to touch on problems and point out current malpractices, these plays present to the audience the advances by the People's Army. The performance won warm and frequent applause from the audience.

Also present at the soiree were responsible persons of the PLA General Staff, and the political and logistics departments.

DENG YINGCHAO MEETS YOUTH THEATER MEMBERS

OW161924 Beijing XINHUA in English 1905 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA) -- More than 100 artists of the China Youth Art Theater, in the costumes of leading roles of plays the theater had staged, walked around a spacious hall of the Beijing Hotel this evening to greet people coming for the 35th anniversary celebration of the founding of this modern drama troupe. Ancient poet Qu Yuan in long gown and Princess Wen Cheng with beautiful head dressing walked along with an eighth route army soldier in grey uniforms, peasant girl wearing spotted blouse, Western young blonde, and Japanese young man in kimono, showing the variety of plays the theater had put on. Since its founding on April 16, 1949, the theater has presented a total of 67 one-act plays and 113 full-length dramas, over 70 percent of which are on contemporary themes.

On the list of programs are also works by such noted Chinese dramatists as Guo Moruo, Xia Yan, Tian Han, Lao She, Cao Yu, and Yang Hansheng in addition to Shakespeare's "The Merchant of Venice," Gogol's satirical comedy "Inspector General," Indian classic play "Sakuntala," Schiller's "Kabale und Liebe," and "Young Guards," based on a Soviet novel of the same title. Thirteen of the theater's productions have been awarded at national modern drama festivals or competitions.

I. 18 Apr 84

K 21

CHINA
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Chinese party and state leaders Deng Yingchao and Xi Zhongxun came tonight on behalf of General Secretary Hu Yaobang to congratulate the theater on its success.

Addressing the celebration, Xi Zhongxun described the road the theater had traversed as one "maintaining flesh and blood ties with the masses of the people." He conveyed to the theater Hu Yaobang's words: " I wish the theater to ascend one story higher."

Deng Yingchao said she had been a viewer of performances by three generations of the theater's players herself and hoped that the theater would achieve still greater progress in the future. Later Premier Zhou Enlai had watched more than 20 dramas staged by the theater and had given concrete guidances on many occasions. The theater had received attention from late Chairman Mao Zedong, Liu Shaoqi, Zhu De, Ren Bishi, and other Chinese leaders.

The theater was disbanded during the 1966-1976 turmoil. After its reestablishment following the downfall of the gang of four in 1978, the theater has put on a number of new plays while reviving the old. Among the most popular are "Rights and Law" with 212 performances and "A Story Behind a New Soft Drink," with 150 performances since it was premiered last year.

The youth theater has a 320-member staff capable of forming five performing troupes simultaneously. The theater plans a total of 13 plays for this year, hitting an all-time high.

ZHU XUEFAN INSPECTS CHENGDU PRODUCTION TEAM

HK161121 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] Yesterday morning [15 April] Zhu Xuefan, vice chairman of the NPC, inspected the (Longzhu) No 9 production team, (Yongfeng) commune, (Jinniu) district in Chengdu City.

Vice Chairman Zhu Xuefan inquired about the situation in production by and livelihood of commune members since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. While listening to the reports made by local responsible persons, Vice Chairman Zhu was greatly concerned about the state of the development of the production team's cultural and educational work.

Later, Vice Chairman Zhu Xuefan visited with interest the local garment factory run by the production team and the attractive houses built by commune members. Vice Chairman Zhu praised the (Longzhu) No 9 production team for their good work. This reflected the great change in the rural outlook since the implementation of the production responsibility system.

RENMIN RIBAO CARRIES HONGQI TABLE OF CONTENTS

HK170329 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Apr 84 p 8

[Table of Contents for HONGQI No 8, 16 April 1984]

[Text] Article by Ren Bishi: "Outline of a Report on Questions Concerning Enhancing Party Spirit (1941)"

Article by Qin Hao: "Enhancing Party Spirit Is a Basic Task for Party Building -- Studying 'Outline of a Report on Questions Concerning Enhancing Party Spirit.'"

Article by Li Ping: "Comrade Zhou Enlai on Ideological and Political Work"

Commentator's article: "Leading Cadres Should Set an Example in Examining Themselves"

Article by Wang Fang: "Thinking Should Be Suited to the Developing Situation of Rural Commodity Production"

Article by Yu Guoyao: "A Brief Discussion on Specialized Households"

Article by Wang Xinglong: "A Humble Opinion on the Transfer of Contracts on Rural Land at the Present Stage"

Article by Zhang Yi: "Actively Develop the Farm and Sideline Products Processing Industry in Rural Areas"

Article by Zhang Daoyi, Tao Shilong, and Guo Zhengyi: "How to Do a Good Job of Popularizing Scientific and Technical Knowledge?"

Article by Li Wenhui: "Patriotism and National Pride"

Article by Qi Guangwen: "Theories Derived from Summation of Work -- Recommending 'Selection of Economic Essays in Hebei'"

Article by Miao Junjie: "A Key to the Doors of People's Hearts -- A Talk on 'Oh the Shots in the Solon Valley!'"

Article by Chen Guanglin: "A Model of Persistently Integrating Theory With Reality -- Understanding Gained by Studying 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping'"

Article by Zhang Qihua: "How to Understand 'Theses on Feuerbach' as the First Document Containing the Shoot of the New World Outlook?"

Article by Liu Wusheng: "Questions on the Number of Enemies Wiped Out in the Battle of Pingxingguan"

Book review by Guo Xi: "'Political Economy' Is Guidance Reading for Party and Government Cadres in Self-Teaching"

BRIEFS

BULK CARRIER LAUNCHED -- Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA) -- China's first 20,000-ton, energy-saving bulk carrier was launched at the Shanghai shipyard here today. The "Zhenfen No 5" designed by the Shanghai shipyard, consumes 20 percent less diesel as compared with the ship of the same tonnage, and loads 25 percent more because of its rational structure. The [words indistinct] ship is equipped with the main engine of 7,680 horsepower, and sails 15 nautical miles an hour with loads. Its main engine is also manufactured by the Shanghai shipyard according to the international standards. More than 95 percent of its machinery is made in China, except for a new imported telecommunication and navigation equipment. The ship is built for the Shanghai Ocean Shipping Bureau of the Ministry of Communications. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1606 GMT 15 Apr 84 OW]

EAST CHINA CPPCC GROUP ON POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

OW180623 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1226 GMT 16 Apr 84

[By reporter Ma Xuesong]

[Text] Shanghai, 16 Apr (XINHUA) -- It was pointed out by the six-province, one-municipality policy implementation forum held in Shanghai recently by the East China Investigation Group of the CPPCC National Committee, that the policy implementation problems of the six provinces and one municipality in east China can be expected to be generally solved before the end of this year.

By the end of March this year, according to statistics, most policy implementation problems of nonparty members of the CPPCC committees at provincial and municipal levels in the six provinces, namely Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Jiangxi, Fujian and Shandong, and Shanghai Municipality had been solved. The rate of policy implementation in Jiangxi, which made relatively rapid progress, reached 92 percent, and such rates in Shanghai Municipality and Jiangsu Province also reached over 80 percent. Policy implementation problems include political rehabilitation and return of illegally-seized property and private houses.

Judging from the situation reported by the various localities, the effective method of implementing policies lies in assigning responsible persons, with definite tasks and a fixed time to solve the problems, on the basis of unified ideology and enhanced understanding through concrete case-by-case and person-by-person study. The east China, six-province and one-municipality policy implementation forum proposed that the policy implementation work of the members of the CPPCC committees in east China's six provinces and one municipality be generally completed before the end of this year, and that inspection and acceptance work be organized at a proper time, in order to do a good job from start to finish.

JIANGSU HOLDS DISCIPLINE INSPECTION MEETING

OW171405 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] A provincial work meeting on inspection of party discipline pointed out: To achieve a noticeable change for the better in party style on the basis of the gradual improvement over the past few years is a major task for all party organizations in Jiangsu this year. The meeting was held in Nanjing from 9 to 15 April. The primary purpose of the meeting was to transmit and implement the guidelines of the recent work meeting of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and study ways to achieve a noticeable change for the better in party style in the course of party rectification in Jiangsu this year in order to ensure initial victory in the campaign to increase the gross value of Jiangsu's industrial and agricultural output for the next 7 years.

Shen Daren, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, spoke at the meeting. (Xing Bai), secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, delivered a work report and summing-up speech. The meeting held: Party style was further improved throughout the province last year. Party committees at various levels and party members and cadres have deepened their understanding of the party Central Committee's line, principles, and policies and enhanced their consciousness in maintaining ideological and political unity with the central authorities. The vast numbers of party members and cadres have also raised their consciousness in resisting unhealthy practices. The forces of cadres and ordinary citizens inside and outside the party daring to struggle against evil tendencies and violations of discipline are growing stronger day by day.

The unhealthy practice of taking advantage of one's position and power to seek private gains is on the decline. The inner-party political life of the leading bodies of party organizations at various levels has been improved and a fairly large number of party organizations have achieved noticeable progress.

The meeting held: We should be fully aware of the general trend of a gradual change for the better in party style and other favorable conditions and strive to change the attitude of turning a blind eye toward improving party style, dodging difficulties, lacking confidence, and recoiling in fear. At the same time, we should be aware of the difficulties in achieving a fundamental turn for the better in party style and be ideologically prepared to continue the tremendous, painstaking, and meticulous work. In order to achieve a noticeable change for the better in party style, the meeting called on party organizations at various levels in the province to pay keen attention to the work in the following four areas:

1. It is necessary to further reinforce the party's political discipline to ensure smooth implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies. Particular attention must be paid to examining and reviewing the implementation of the party Central Committee's Document No 1 for 1984 and other important policies such as the policy toward intellectuals and the united front policy. Problems must be reported and properly handled as soon as they are found.
2. It is necessary to make relentless efforts to crack down on the evil practice of taking advantage of one's position and power to seek private gains. Special attention must be given to problems occurring in offices at and above county level, in enterprises, and in institutions. It is necessary to seriously handle and strictly punish new errors made in the course of party rectification.
3. It is necessary to resolutely check the unhealthy tendencies of bureaucracy, departmentalism, and decentralism. Such tendencies must be thoroughly investigated, called to account, and punished in accordance with party discipline and state law.
4. It is necessary to intensify the struggle against serious economic crimes and, grasping the emphasis of the struggle, deepen the work to combat economic crimes in large enterprises and institutions directly under provincial jurisdiction and in offices at and above the county level. Efforts must be made to solve long-standing problems and earnestly handle major and serious cases, especially those that have occurred recently.

The meeting stressed: Achieving marked improvement in party style this year is a major task for the whole party. Party committees at various levels must strengthen leadership over discipline inspection work and set a good example in improving party style.

JIANGSU'S HAN PEIXIN AT NANJING ENVIRONMENTAL MEETING

OW141455 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Excerpts] According to a XINHUA RIBAO report, the fourth provincial environmental protection meeting sponsored by the provincial People's Government has set forth a clear-cut fighting goal. The goal is: By 1990 all old enterprises discharging serious pollutants in the province must be tamed, new pollutant sources must be stemmed and rural environmental pollution brought under control. The meeting was held in Nanjing from 9 to 13 April. Vice Governor Zhang Xuwu conveyed the guidelines of the second national conference on environmental protection and made a speech at the closing ceremony. The meeting summed up and exchanged experiences gained by a number of areas and departments in carrying out environmental protection work, held an exhibition on the achievements in protecting the environment and heard suggestions on environmental protection by Comrades (Fang Yamin), (Xiong Yi), and (Sun Jiazhai).

The meeting was addressed by Comrades Han Peixin and Gu Xiulian. This province has done a great deal of work in ameliorating pollution and protecting the environment over the past few years, but the task is still arduous.

It is, therefore, necessary to set forth a clear-cut fighting goal that can be attained so that the problem of environmental pollution and ecological destruction can be solved during the course of economic construction.

To ensure the attainment of this fighting goal, the meeting decided to take the following major steps: 1) To do a good job in environmental protection planning; 2) to step up the solution of the old pollution problem and to stem the emergence of new pollutants; 3) to protect the rural environment and ensure an ecologic balance; 4) to strengthen scientific management of environmental protection work; and 5) to spell out a sound (?economic) policy for protection of the environment in the interest of obtaining the necessary funds for environmental protection.

CHEN PIXIAN ON WRITING JIANGSU PARTY HISTORY

OW141435 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 3 Apr 84 p 1

[By reporter Wu Yousong]

[Text] On the morning of 1 April, the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee invited some veteran comrades to participate in a symposium to discuss the collection and writing of the revolution and struggle history of an anti-Japanese democratic base in central Jiangsu. Comrade Chen Pixian, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and the secretary of the former Central Committee and the secretary of the former Central Jiangsu Regional Party Committee, spoke at the meeting. The meeting was presided over by Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Han Peixin and attended by Guan Wenwei, Hui Huyu and more than 10 other veteran comrades, and other responsible comrades of the provincial party committee.

After a comrade of the group for compiling and writing central Jiangsu's struggle history, which is under the party History Collection and Research Committee of the provincial party committee, made a report on the group's plan to write the history, Comrade Chen Pixian expressed his views on how to write the party's history properly. He said: First, in writing the party's history, we must have a correct historical materialist attitude, and must be faithful and very serious. We should study well the CPC Central Committee's "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" and regard it as a general guiding ideology for writing the party's history. Second, on the issue of the construction of the anti-Japanese democratic base, we must clearly describe the process of fumbling to consolidate political power step by step, and not give the wrong impression that we were born with the ability to consolidate political power. Third, the hardships, complexity and art of the central Jiangsu's struggle should be sufficiently covered. The favorable conditions certainly should also be clearly represented. Fourth, in writing the role of the central Jiangsu anti-Japanese democratic base, we should pay attention to the roles of the surrounding revolutionary bases and armed forces. Chen Pixian emphatically pointed out that the party's leadership and armed struggle should be properly described, and passages should also be dedicated to the characteristic united front work, work toward the masses, and even the work toward enemy troops. Comrade Chen Pixian also gave some very good opinions on the controversial issues regarding the writing of the party history of the central Jiangsu's anti-Japanese democratic base.

In the afternoon, Comrade Chen Pixian heard discussions and speeches by the participants on the party's history in central Jiangsu. He said, in writing the party's history, we should divide one into two. In addition to the glorious parts, our weaknesses should also be mentioned.

He added that, besides the history of the anti-Japanese war, we should also consider how to write the history of the 3-year liberation war. We should speed up writing while many veteran comrades are still alive.

The atmosphere of the meeting was light and warm as the attending veteran comrades freely expressed their views. Guan Wenwei, Hui Yuyu, Sun Keji, Wei Hongyi, Wang Haisu, Chen Yusheng, and other comrades all offered their opinions.

SHANDONG'S SU YIRAN RECEIVES DEMOCRATIC DELEGATES

SK170142 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Responsible comrades of the province cordially received all delegates to the provincial congresses of various democratic parties and of the Federation of Industrialists and Businessmen on the morning of 16 April. They posed for a group photo with them.

Present on the occasion were responsible comrades of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC Committee, including Su Yiran, Lu Maozeng, Li Changan, Li Zhen, Jiang Chunyun, Cui Weilin, Feng Lizu, Zheng Weimin, Gao Keting, Qin Hezhen, Ma Lianli, and Zhou Xingfu.

To hail the successful conclusion of the provincial congresses of various democratic parties and of the Federation of Industrialists and Businessmen, the provincial CPPCC Committee and the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC Committee jointly held a tea party in the afternoon to warmly entertain all delegates to the above congresses.

SHANDONG'S SU YIRAN RECEIVES DEMOCRATIC PARTY LEADERS

SK180145 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] On the afternoon of 17 April, responsible comrades of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission cordially received and talked with the newly elected leaders of various democratic parties and of the provincial Federation of Industrialists and Businessmen at the Nanjiao Guest House in Jinan.

In their talks, leaders of various democratic parties and the Federation of Industrialists and Businessmen expressed their common desire and offered plans for making the four modernization program of Shandong Province successful.

Su Yiran, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, gave a speech. He said: The convocation of the provincial congresses of various democratic parties and the Federation of Industrialists and Businessmen was successful. I extend greetings to you on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, wishing you long lives and new achievements in Shandong's socialist modernization construction.

SHANGHAI SHIPYARD LAUNCHES 20,000-TONNE CARGO SHIP

OW170029 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Excerpts] (Zhen Feng) No 5, the first 20,000-tonne cargo ship built in Shanghai, was launched by the Shanghai Shipyard at noon on 15 April. According to the Shipbuilding Industry Corporation, all shipyards in Shanghai have entered a period of peak shipbuilding. Large, modern design ships are building for the Ministry of Communications will be delivered, one after another, to the shipowners.

This year and next, Shanghai will build 1.09 million tonnes of ocean-going cargo ships for the Ministry of Communications. The Hudong, Jiangnan, and Zhonghua shipyards are also building a number of ships for export.

Earlier this year, the Shanghai Shipyard completed 2 passenger ships for plying the Chan Jiang, and a 10,000 tonne ship. In the first half of this year, it will ensure that (Kantan) No 3, a semi-submerged oil drilling platform, can sail to undertake exploration work. The workers and staff of the Hudong Shipyard are also going all out to accelerate shipbuilding work. In the first half of this year, they will deliver five triple-purpose marine operations ships [hai shang san yong gong zuo chuan] for export. At the same time, it will also start building two 36,000 tonne cargo ships, and two 10,000 tonne class passenger and cargo ships. These ships will be delivered to the shipowners before the end of this year.

SHANGHAI READY FOR MORE OVERSEAS INVESTMENT

OW180802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Shanghai, April 18 (XINHUA) -- Shanghai is ready for more overseas investment following nine months of construction on a new industrial zone in its suburbs. The new Minhang Industrial Zone, 30 kilometers southwest of the city center, was designated last July as a center for Chinese-foreign joint ventures, cooperative enterprises and enterprises with exclusive foreign investment. It covers 240 hectares.

According to General Manager Xie Wuyuan of the Minhang Hongqiao Development Company, three main roads have been built and water, electricity and sewage facilities have been installed. Telephone lines are nearing completion and construction of standard workshops, office buildings, storehouses and residential quarters will soon be begun.

The general manager said that the zone's first joint venture contract was signed last month between the development company and a Hong Kong firm. The venture will mainly produce toys. Talks are going on on a number of other joint ventures to produce clocks, western-style suits and chemical fibers, he said. Some joint ventures are expected to be set up by the end of the year.

Shanghai is one of 14 coastal cities to open wider for foreign investment, according to a recent central government decision.

Wang Daohan, mayor of Shanghai, said last month that the city would adopt flexible measures and grant preferential terms to foreign investors to speed up the development of the Minhang Industrial Zone.

I. 18 Apr 84

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

P 1

GUANGDONG GOVERNOR SPEAKS AT TRADE FAIR RECEPTION

OW161416 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1622 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] Guangzhou, 15 Apr (XINHUA) -- The Guangzhou 1984 Spring Export Commodity Trade Fair sponsored a cocktail party at the Panxi Wine Shop here this evening to entertain noted personages from the industrial and commercial circles of Hong Kong and Macao who are here to attended the current trade fair.

Speaking at the cocktail party, Guangdong Governor Liang Lingguang, who is also chairman of the trade fair committee, said: For many years the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and personages of various circles of Hong Kong and Macao have given support and solicitude to the Chinese Export Commodity Trade Fair and contributed to the country's foreign trade and its four modernizations. He said that Hong Kong is now facing a historical change and that our government's policy decision on the Hong Kong issue reflects the common aspirations and interests of the people of all nationalities in the country and all the patriotic compatriots. The great cause of unifying the motherland will surely be realized. Wang Pinqin, vice chairman of the trade fair committee and representative of the PRC Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, proposed a toast to the guests.

Present were noted personages from the industrial and commercial circles of Hong Kong and Macao and others, including Wang Kuancheng, Ma Wanqi, Tang Bingda, Ye Ruolin, Sun Chengzeng, Xu Shiyuan, Tao Kaiyu, Ye Chenghe, Guo Yixing, and Yen Tongzhen. Also present were Ji Jianghui, deputy general manager of the Huarun (Group) Company, Ltd., of Hong Kong and Wang Rong, deputy general manager of the Nanguang Trading Company of Macao.

HUBEI'S GUAN GUANGFU RELAYS HU YAOBANG'S MESSAGE

HK180700 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] This afternoon, the provincial CPC Committee held a meeting at the Hongshan Guest House auditorium in Wuchang to relay Comrade Hu Yaobang's talk which he gave on 13 April when he met responsible cadres of Hubei Province and Wuhan Prefecture. Attending the meeting were members of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee, members of the provincial CPC Advisory Committee who are in Wuhan, members of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Discipline Inspection Committee, the head and deputy head leading comrades of the various departments and committees of the provincial CPC Committee, members of the leading party groups of various state organs at the provincial level such as provincial departments, bureaus, and offices and of various mass bodies at the provincial level, and members of the companies at the provincial department or bureau level.

Comrade Guan Guangfu relayed Comrade Hu Yaobang's talk and gave a speech. He said: The issues of party rectification and economic work put forth by Comrade Hu Yaobang in his talk are much related to Hubei's situation. These issues were put forth through linking the resolution on party rectification and the CPC Central Committee's relevant policies on economic work with Hubei's actual situation. We should unify our thinking and actions with the spirit of Comrade Hu Yaobang's talk. This is an issue of principle concerning whether we maintain a lofty ideological and political identity with the CPC Central Committee. Therefore, we must maintain a firm stand and adopt a clear-cut attitude. Through studying the spirit of the talk, we should do a good job of party rectification, shoulder all-round responsibility for satisfactorily doing our economic and other work, and thus strive to create a new situation in the work in Hubei. Only be so doing can we live up to the expectations of the CPC Central Committee.

Comrade Wang Quanguo called on the various units directly under the provincial authorities to conscientiously arrange the study and discussion of Comrade Hu Yaobang's talk.

Those units first undergoing party rectification should guide and push forward their work of simultaneous study and discussion in light of what they learn from the talk. Those units that are the second batch to undergo party rectification should use the spirit of the talks to guide their party rectification and push forward the work of studying party rectification documents and of rectification and correction of defects. All the units should use the spirit of the talk to guide their economic and other work.

Comrades Qian Yunlu and Chang Lifu respectively relayed to the members of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee, members of provincial CPC Advisory Committee Standing Committee, party-member vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress, party-member vice governors and advisers of the provincial People's Government, party-member vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee, and secretaries of the provincial CPC Discipline Inspection Committee, the talk that Hu Yaobang gave to the principal leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and to the members of Hubei Liaison Group of the CPC Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification.

HUBEI'S GUAN GUANGFU AT SCIENCE MEDIA MEETING

HK180402 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The third annual meeting of the Science News Media Research Society closed today in Wuchang after a 7-day session. More than 130 representatives from more than 50 science and technology newspapers attended the meeting. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Guan Guangfu, Deputy Secretary Qian Yunlu, and others visited the participants of the meeting.

HUBEI GOVERNOR ON FOREIGN ECONOMIC COOPERATION

HK170801 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO in Chinese 26 Mar 84 p 6

[Report by Xu Haoran: "Governor Huang Zhizhen Speaks on Hubei's Economic Cooperation With Foreign Countries on the Eve of His Visit to the United States"]

[Text] The People's Government of Hubei Province has approved 100 projects for economic and technological cooperation with foreign investors this year. The complete plan will be made public by Sun Yiran, director of the provincial Department of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, when he leads a delegation to Hong Kong early next month. This was disclosed by Governor Huang Zhizhen in a recent interview with this reporter.

At the invitation of the state governments of New Jersey and Ohio in the United States, governor Huang Zhizhen will lead a Hubei Province economic and goodwill delegation to visit the two states in late April. During the visit, he will hold talks with the governors of the two states on friendly cooperation in economic, technical trade, scientific, and cultural areas. In June, Hubei will sponsor month-long talks for promoting economic and technical cooperation with foreign countries. From July to September, the province will also open trade exhibitions in the United States, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Japan.

Governor Huang said: Hubei welcomes friends from all over the world to open joint ventures, or to be sole owners of enterprises with modern technology, or to make investments in large projects such as exploitation of natural resources, the building of harbors, hydropower stations, and railways, and technical transformation in large and medium-sized enterprises. Meanwhile, the province also welcomes foreign scientific and technical circles, particularly Overseas Chinese, compatriots from the Hong Kong-Macao region and Taiwan to take part in its development of intellectual resources and academic activities, and they can enjoy excellent pay and working conditions in Hubei.

In recent years, Hubei has made good progress in foreign economic relations. In 1983, contracts for more than 80 projects to be built with foreign funds were signed and the total sum of foreign capital which was put to use exceeded that in the previous 4 years. The volume of export goods increased by more than 12 percent over 1982, and by 150 percent over 1978. However, the province's foreign economic relations still lag behind national economic development. At present, the gross output value of the province's industry and agriculture ranks 7th and 8th respectively in the country, while its purchase of export products is only 13th on the list of national foreign trade. Meanwhile, the province's textile industry ranks third in the country, but its export of textile products is only ninth in the nation. This demonstrates that Hubei still has great potential in foreign trade.

Furthermore, Hubei's foreign trade setup is also out of balance. Of the gross value of Hubei exports in 1982, those to Hong Kong and Macao constituted 53 percent, Japan 11.4 percent, the European Community 4.2 percent, the United States 4.5 percent, and the Middle East and Africa only 1.6 percent. Most imported equipment and technology come from Japan and Hong Kong, while our contracted projects and labor force exports are mainly concentrated in Africa.

Governor Huang said that such a situation must be changed and we must promote foreign trade in a diversified way. While continuing to stabilize and develop our traditional markets in Hong Kong, Macao, and Japan, we will energetically trade in the markets of Western Europe and North America and job in markets in the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America.

YANG RUDAI ON SICHUAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

HK180225 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO 2 Apr 84 p 10

[Report: "Secretary Yang Rudai Speaks on Strategy for Sichuan's Economic Development"]

[Text] Sichuan Province, which bears the beautiful name of "the land of abundance," is currently working out its economic development strategy. Several days ago, a reporter visited Yang Rudai, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee.

At the interview, he briefed the reporter on Sichuan's rich surface and underground resources. Grain output has exceeded the great target of 80 billion jin, and 78 kinds of mineral resources have been verified, of which 27 kinds rank first in the country. Last year, its industrial and agricultural development was faster than the national average. However, Sichuan has a large population and a limited area of cultivated land, and there are many mountains around the basin. "Roads in Sichuan remain bad" and no fundamental solution to this problem has been found. Therefore, 3 million tons of goods which are scheduled to be transported out of the province each year are stock-piled. Its per capita industrial and agricultural output value ranks 24th in the country. For this reason, the provincial CPC Committee has set the following strategic aim: to make efforts in "enriching the people and elevating the rank" of the province.

Obviously, this strategic economic aim is a great motivating force for the 100 million Sichuan people. "Then, what are the measures for carrying out this strategic policy?"

"We should combine immediate interests with long-term interests on the present basis. In other words, we should pay attention to both immediate and long-term economic results," said Yang Rudai as he was standing up and gesticulating. "In light of Sichuan's geographical characteristics, these two phrases mean: relying on the basin to exploit both wings."

He said that Sichuan has an area of 560,000 square km, that the inner part of the basin accounts for 22 percent, and that mountains and plateaus around the basin account for 78 percent. However, the total industrial and agricultural output value produced by the area of the latter percentage accounts for only 13 percent. So it is apparent that this large area has yet to be exploited.

To carry out exploitation, it is necessary to expand our work from the east wing to the west wing by basing ourselves in the basin. In the west wing, it is necessary to exploit the Panxi region, where weather conditions are good. It enjoys sunshine for 2,000 hours a year, and there is enough room to develop agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry. In addition, it is rich in ferrous and nonferrous metal resources. At present, the Panzhihua steel base is beginning to take shape, hydropower resources have quite good prospects, and transportation on the Chengdu-Kunming Railroad and in the upper reaches of the Chang Jiang can be utilized. If we can fully exploit this region, we will be able to bring about long-term economic results. In the east wing, we should focus our attention on Chongqing and fully develop waterway transport and hydropower on the Chang Jiang. If we can bring the role of Chongqing into full play, we will be able to transport Sichuan's goods along the Chang Jiang to Yunnan and Guizhou at the nearest, and to coastal areas at the farthest.

Yang Rudai told the reporter: "Yunnan's nonferrous metals and the coal and iron of Shuicheng in Guizhou were originally supplied by the Panzhihua steel base.

If we expand our work to "both wings," if we readjust and reform the third construction front in other regions and form a combination between the army and the people, the role of Sichuan and other heavy industrial bases in the southwest will be brought into full play. Therefore, readjusting and reforming the third construction front is a key factor for bringing about long-term economic results."

SICHUAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE OPENS

HK170754 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] The Sixth Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Sichuan Provincial People's Congress opened yesterday. Yesterday's plenary meeting was presided over by Du Xinyuan, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress. During the meeting, Vice Chairman Liu Haiquan transmitted the guideline specified in the speech by NPC Chairman Peng Zhen in March this year at the forum of responsible people of the people's congress standing committees of various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities. Vice Chairman Peng Dixian explained the draft resolution on the date and agenda of the Second Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress and on organizing inspection tours for deputies to the provincial People's Congress. And Vice Chairman Qin Chuanhou explained the draft resolution on the election of the president of the People's Court and chief procurator at the lower level by the First Session of the First Luzhou City People's Congress.

XIZANG PARTY MEETING STRESSES IMPROVING WORK

HK160246 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] The enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the Xizang Regional CPC Committee victoriously concluded in the afternoon of 13 April. The meeting gave a full display of democracy with the participants freely airing their views. The atmosphere was extremely lively. Through seriously studying and discussing the relevant central documents and Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech at the forum on work in Xizang, the participants further emancipated their minds and resolved to further eliminate leftist influence, unify their ideological understanding, and unite and lead the cadres and masses in Xizang to promote the economy to enable the people to become rich.

During the meeting, on the basis of seriously listening to the spirit of the relevant central documents and Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech as conveyed by responsible comrades of the regional CPC Committee, the participants held forums and discussions with leading comrades of the region, who listened to their views. With a high sense of responsibility to the party and people, they launched criticism and self-criticism, seriously summed up experiences and lessons, and, in connection with the region's realities, put forward many constructive views and suggestions on how to implement the spirit of the central forum.

Through study and discussion, the participants unanimously held: The documents on the forum on work in Xizang and the important speech of Comrade Hu Yaobang put forward, from the plane of the Marxist theory of cognition and in connection with the practice of work in Xizang in recent years, a whole series of special policies and measures that are fully in accord with Xizang realities. They are programmatic documents for guiding work in Xizang now and for quite a long time to come. They demand that we make a reappraisal of Xizang, further emancipate our minds, eliminate leftist ideological influence, base our work on Xizang realities, boldly relax the policies, and adopt special and flexible measures in light of local conditions to do everything possible to promote the economy, striving to double the real income of the people of Xizang, based on the current figures, within 3 to 5 years.

This requires that we make great changes in guiding ideology, work focus, work style, and methods.

The meeting was attended by responsible comrades of the party, government, and army in Xizang and by responsible comrades of various sectors including Yin Fatang, Redi, Duojiecaiden, Ba Sang, Song Ziyuan, Cao Xu, Jiangcun Luobu, Li Wenshan, Dan Zeng, Hu Songjie, Zhang Xiangming, Niu Ruizhou, Li Benshan, Xuekang Tudengnima, Lang Jie, Peng Zhe, Yang Zongxin, Pu Qiong, (Wu Changqi), (Zhang Fengjiao), (Liu Yongkang), (Zhang Fengqi), (Tang Wulong), (Zhang Jianshan), and (Jinzhong Dianzanpingcuo).

Comrade Yin Fatang, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee, delivered a summation on the afternoon of 13 April. He said: Through study and discussion, we have unified our thinking, received education, boosted our drive, and strengthened our sense of urgency and responsibility for promoting economic, cultural, and educational work, to enable the people of the region to become rich as soon as possible. As the comrades have said: With such great care shown us by the CPC Central Committee and State Council and such selfless help provided us by the fraternal provinces, cities, and regions, we will be disappointing the hopes of the CPC Central Committee above and will be ashamed to face the people of Xizang below if we are still unable to achieve glorious and rapid improvement in economic work and ensure a doubling of real income for the peasants and herdsmen in 3 to 5 years.

Comrade Yin Fatang demanded that all departments and leading cadres give free play to democracy, rack their brains, and produce ideas and practical and effective methods, focusing on the question of how to improve Xizang's economy to enable the people to get rich as soon as possible. We must adopt a new posture in work, improve our work style, seize every minute and second, and do what we say we will do. Projects already decided on must be grasped to the end and yield good results.

Comrade Yin Fatang said in conclusion: The tasks facing us are great, arduous, and glorious. Our burden is very heavy. There are very many favorable conditions. There are also very many difficulties. However, so long as we unite as one and work in concert, we will certainly be able to attain the goals of endeavor set by the central forum on Xizang.

XIZANG PARTY COMMITTEE PLENARY SESSION OPENS

HK170205 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The Second Enlarged Plenary Session of the Third Xixang Regional CPC Committee opened in Lhasa today. Regional CPC Committee First Secretary Yin Fatang presided at the gathering this afternoon. Regional CPC Committee Secretaries Redi and Duojiecaiden conveyed to the participants the spirit of the forum on Xizang work held by the CPC Central Committee Secretariat. Present at the opening of the session were Ba Sang, Song Ziyuan, Wang Xinqian, Duojiecairang, Cao Xu, Jiangcun Luobu, Li Wenshan, Dan Zeng, and Hu Songjie, responsible comrades of the regional CPC Committee; Zhang Xiangming and Niu Ruizhou, responsible comrades of the regional Advisory Committee; (Zhao Yuntang) and (Yuxizhuoma), responsible comrades of the regional Discipline Inspection Committee; and Li Benshan, Xuekang Tudengnima, Buduoji, Lang Jie, Peng Zhe, Yang Zongxin, Pu Qiong, (Wu Changqi), (Zhang Hengquan), (Gao Tangjin), (Zhang Jun), (Zheng Ying), and (Jinzhong Jianzanpingcuo), responsible comrades of sectors concerned. Also present were responsible comrades of prefectures, cities, and counties, the regional organs, the PLA units stationed in Xizang, and the regional People's Armed Police, totaling 692 persons.

Comrade Yin Fatang put forward specific demands on making a success of the session. He said: The forum on Xizang work convened by the CPC Central Committee Secretariat is, as far as Xizang is concerned, another meeting of important guiding significance following the 1980 central forum on Xizang work.

The documents formulated by this forum are programmatic documents guiding our work for a long time to come. Taking reappraisal of Xizang as our guiding ideology, we should apply the party rectification spirit to seriously study and appreciate the spirit of the documents.

Comrade Yin Fatang pointed out: The central agenda of this session is to convey and implement the spirit of the Central Committee Secretariat forum on Xizang work. The main tasks of this session are, on the basis of the practice of the past few years, to further deepen understanding of Xizang and discuss how to speed up economic construction in the region and promote economic work, to enable the people of the region to get rich as quickly as possible.

Comrade Yin Fatang said: Xizang has now entered a new period of construction. This is a period of working wholeheartedly to promote economic construction and bring about prosperous development and great advance of all work in the region. This new period sets us new tasks. It requires that we have new guidelines, policies, thinking, posture, work style, and methods. Our understanding cannot just halt on the existing foundation. Excessive caution and fear of this and that will not do. Old conventions and methods and the work style of delay and procrastination will not do. The method of carrying out reforms on a small scale and mending and patching will not do.

We must further emancipate our minds and be bold in creating new things. We must totally eliminate unnecessary worries, and enhance our understanding of economic construction, culture, and education, and of nationality, religion, and united front work. We must make great efforts in our work, centered on enabling the people of the whole region to get rich as soon as possible. We must get our brains working. We must take up the weapon of criticism and self-criticism, carry forward the achievements, surmount the shortcomings, unify our understanding, and establish confidence. We must be resolved to create a new situation in all work in Xizang, to bring about a lively new atmosphere on the vast plateau.

REPORTS PRESENTED TO BEIJING PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

HK170941 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 5 Apr 84 p 1

[Report by Zhang Changyong and Shi Hongdao: "Second Session of Eighth Municipal People's Congress Holds Second Meeting To Listen to Reports on National Economy and Social Development plan and on Budget and Final Accounts"]

[Text] The Second Session of the Eighth Beijing Municipal People's Congress held its second meeting in the Great Hall of the People yesterday morning to listen to the reports given by Wang Jun, chairman of the municipal Planning Commission and Chang Zichao, director of the municipal Finance Office.

The meeting was presided over by Pu Jiexiu, executive chairman of the session. Other executive chairmen sitting in the front row on the rostrum at yesterday's meeting were Zhao Pengfei, Pan Yan, Wang Feiran, Yang Chunmao, Wen Jiasi, Cai Xu, She Diqing, Xing Jun, Ding Jiqing, Wang Chun, Ye Zilong, Lu Zijing, Liu Jingping, Li Ying, Li Yuming, Zhang Wenmao, Zhang Jinduo, Chen Changgeng, Zheng Fengyi, and Nan Rongbang.

Commissioned by the municipal People's Government, Wang Jun presented to the congress a report on the draft of the 1984 national economy and social development plan of Beijing Municipality. The report pointed out: In 1983, under the guidance of the principles laid down by the 12th CPC Congress and 1st Session of the 6th National People's Congress and under the leadership of the municipal CPC Committee, the Beijing people successfully carried out the four directives issued by the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee to guide the construction of the capital and the instruction of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council in reply to the "Overall Draft Plan for the Municipal Construction of Beijing," overfulfilled the national economy and social development plan in an all-round way, and made new achievements on various fronts.

The suburban areas of the municipality reaped unprecedented bumper harvests in agricultural production last year, Wang Jun said. Both the gross agricultural output value and the gross output of grains and meat overfulfilled the quota set in the "Sixth 5-Year Plan," adopted by the First Session of the Eighth Beijing Municipal People's Congress, 2 years ahead of schedule. Industrial production grew steadily. The municipality's gross industrial output value amounted to 25.06 billion yuan, an increase of 9.6 percent over the previous year; and the growth rate exceeded the scheduled 4 percent growth rate by a wide margin. The municipality also made rather great progress in reaching the major indexes of economic results. The profits which the municipality-run industrial enterprises, under the system of ownership by the whole people, turned over the state totalled 1.54 billion yuan, an increase of 1.5 percent over the previous year. This stopped the declining trend in the past 2 years. The scale of capital construction was brought under control. The market was prosperous with brisk buying and selling. The total value of the year's retail sales of commodities amounted to 8.36 billion yuan an increase of 14 percent over the previous year. And there was an all-round increase in the retail sales of various commodities ranging from food to clothes and daily consumer goods. Institutes of higher learning in the municipality recruited 27,7000 students, an increase of 26.5 percent over the previous year. The number of recruited students of technical secondary schools, worker training schools, and vocational training secondary schools also increased. Last year, a total of 79,000 youths awaiting jobs in towns got their jobs. In addition, great success was achieved in family planning work; the municipality's birth rate dropped from 20.04 percent in 1983 to 15.63 percent last year, and the natural population growth rate from 14.36 percent to 10.14 percent.

After enumerating the achievements made on various fronts, Wang Jun also pointed out some existing problems. The main problems are: The scale of capital construction is still too large, building materials are in short supply, and the percentage of completed projects to all started projects has only been slightly raised; the development speed of the food industry is still too low, there is overstocking or even a decrease in production of a small number of light industrial and textile products such as watches, alarm clocks, and so on, since they are not marketable, with below-standard specifications and too few varieties and designs to meet the market demand; the pace of raising economic results has been rather slow; and the development of science, education, and culture does not match the municipality's status as the political and cultural center of the country.

In his report, Wang Jun proposed a concrete 1984 draft plan, according to which the gross agricultural output value is expected to rise by 10.7 percent; the industrial growth rate is expected to be 5 percent; the total value of retail commodity sales are expected to rise by 10 percent; capital construction expenses will be about 4 billion yuan; and, at the same time, efforts will be made to promote education, scientific work, cultural work, public health, sports and physical culture, and so on. He said: In order to properly carry out the various tasks laid down in the 1984 plan and to create a new situation in the enhancement of economic results, it is necessary to concentrate our effort on the following tasks: First, continue to consolidate and readjust enterprises; second, carry on the reform in the economic system; third, vigorously speed up technical improvement, and transform the existing enterprises with advanced technology; and fourth, strengthen the conservation of water, energy, and raw materials.

Commissioned by the municipal government, Chang Zichao, director of the municipal Finance Office, gave the meeting a report on the draft of the 1983 final accounts and of the 1984 budget. He first pointed out that the 1983 budget was implemented relatively satisfactorily. The year's financial revenue increased by 2.7 percent over the previous year; and, with some variable factors taken into account, it actually increased by 9.2 percent over the previous year. Thus the year 1983 witnessed the highest record of financial revenue in recent years. Chang Zichao enumerated in his report various figures of financial revenue and expenses. In conclusion, he said, the general outcome of the implementation of the 1983 budget showed that the financial revenue quota was overfulfilled; as for expenses, apart from special fund appropriation, there was a slight surplus. In brief, the situation was good.

When talking about the 1984 draft budget, Chang Zichao said, as far as financial expenses are concerned, it is necessary to adhere to the principle of ensuring the completion of key projects, taking other aspects into consideration, arranging everything in a unified way, and acting according to one's capability. According to the instruction of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council in reply to the "Overall Draft Plan for the Municipal Construction of Beijing," the capital must meet its requirements as the political and cultural center of the country, and allocate its funds mainly to finance the projects of workers' residential quarters, commercial service network, environmental protection, the food industry, cultural work, education, scientific research, public health, and so on, and to strengthen urban construction, municipal administration, tree planting and parks maintenance, public security, procuratorial, and legal work, and the suppression of criminal activities. At the same time, expenses for office administration must be cut. When talking about the 1984 budget allocation for cultural and educational work, scientific research, and public health, he said that the allocation of funds will increase by 17.4 percent over the actual expenses in the previous year, and 1984 will witness the highest growth rate of the past few years in budget allocation for these fields.

I. 18 Apr 84

R 3

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTH REGION

The 1983 budget allocation for urban maintenance will increase by 30.6 percent over the actual expenses in the previous year, and will be higher than those in the last few years.

Chang Zichao said that 1984 is the crucial year for realizing a fundamental turn for the better in the financial situation. The present situation is good although the work load is heavy. In his report he attached importance to several tasks in order to fulfill the 1984 financial budget. It is necessary to raise economic results, and to vigorously help enterprises turn deficits into profits. It is necessary to strengthen taxation work and taxation control and do a better job in enforcing the system of substituting tax for profit in state-run enterprises. It is necessary to have strict control over allocation of funds for capital construction and conscientiously check the sources of locally raised funds for capital construction. It is necessary to strictly control and save office and enterprise administration expenses. It is necessary to carry on reform. It is necessary to strengthen financial supervision and straighten out financial and economic discipline. And it is necessary to strictly adhere to the policies concerned in the financial and taxation work.

Yesterday's meeting also examined and adopted the procedure for the by-election of deputies to the Sixth National People's Congress by the Second Session of the Eighth Beijing Municipal People's Congress.

Present as observers at the meeting were members of the Sixth Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee who were attending the second session of the committee, and the responsible people of the municipal CPC Committee, the municipal government, and other departments concerned.

The session continued to hold group discussions yesterday afternoon and this morning.

JILIN CPPCC COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS 17 APR

SK180430 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The Second Session of the Fifth Jilin Provincial CPPCC Committee has ceremoniously opened at the auditorium of the provincial CPPCC Committee this morning. Attending the session were 360 CPPCC members and observers from various democratic parties, mass organizations, and circles and nationalities throughout the province. They joyfully got together so that the session's hall was filled with the warm atmosphere of unity.

Attending the session's opening ceremony were Li Diping, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; and vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee, including Zhang Fengqi, Che Minqiao, Zhang Dexin, Guan Mengjue, Miao Zhuxian, He Yunqing, Geng Yuelun, Luo Yuejia, Xin Cheng, Jin Minghan, and Cai Qiyun.

At 0900 this morning, the session was opened amid the solemn music of the national anthem, after which Li Diping, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, delivered an opening speech. In his speech, Li Diping stated: In earnestly implementing the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress in 1983, the people of various nationalities throughout the province scored marked achievements in various work, so that the session is held under an excellent situation when the people across the province are creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. On the basis of summing up the experiences gained in the past, the session will discuss and formulate work tasks for 1984. The session will hear and examine the work report of the Standing Committee of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee, and will discuss the issue of further creating a new situation in the province's CPPCC work. The participating members of the session will attend the Second Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress as observers and will discuss with the provincial deputies big events in political life and major plans for building socialist modernization.

At the session, Guan Mengjue, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, delivered the work report of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPPCC Committee. In his report, Guan Mengjue reviewed the work done in the past year. He stated: By earnestly implementing the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress, the provincial CPPCC Committee conducted political consultation and democratic supervision in line with the province's program of building the two civilizations, vigorously grasped the implementation of the policy on united front work, carried out advisory activities in economy and technology, and grasped the work of collecting cultural and historic materials. As a result, the provincial committee has enhanced ties and unity with all CPPCC members, personages in various circles, Taiwan compatriots, and with family members of official Taiwan personnel, and has brought into play the enthusiasm of personages in various circles and all patriotic forces in serving the socialist cause, bringing about a new situation in the province's CPPCC work.

In referring to work tasks for the days to come, Guan Mengjue emphasized: In conducting future CPPCC work, our province should unswervingly and continuously implement the lines set forth by the 12th CPC Congress and the party's policy on the united front work. The provincial CPPCC Committee should actively do a good job in conducting work concerning intellectuals and should fully play its role of political consultation and democratic supervision. The CPPCC Committee should also develop the strong points of talented CPPCC personnel and should actively carry out various work in line with the general task, target and the actual prevailing situation in building the two civilizations across the province so as to steadily consolidate or develop the patriotic united front of the new historic period and to further create a new situation in the CPPCC work.

Zhang Dexin, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, presided over the opening ceremony of the session. Among those who were invited to the opening ceremony were former vice chairmen of the fourth provincial CPPCC Committee, including Yan Zitao, and Xiao Danfeng, a number of Standing Committee members, and a number of members of the CPPCC National Committee, who are currently in Changchun City.

JILIN'S QIANG XIAOCHU FOSTERS SPECIALIZED HOUSEHOLDS

SK150453 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Excerpts] By 1700 today, the forum of rural specialized households sponsored by the provincial CPC Committee had been going on for 3 days. Over the past 3 days, 30 representatives of specialized households from all over the province have talked without reserve about their experiences in prospering through diligent labor and their determination to take the lead in commodity production.

The only woman representative to the forum is (Huang Xiuqian), who specializes in cow breeding and comes from (Huancheng) Township of Yushu County -- a land of soybeans. Last year, she had 22 cows in stock and sold 70,000 jin of milk, earning a net income of 21,000 yuan. She reported to the provincial CPC Committee leaders and representatives of specialized households that somebody chopped off a leg of a 4-year-old cow of hers on 13 October last year. She said heavy-heartedly: Now, when we can rest assured of party policies, another worry is about bad people preying upon us. (Chen Xueliang), a specialized vegetable grower in Lishu Town, also said that the plastic sheets on his vegetable fields were once damaged on purpose.

Such things are what specialized households worry about and what provincial CPC Committee leaders are concerned about. Comrade Giang Xiaochu, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, said clearly that governments at all levels should conscientiously guarantee the safety of specialized households and that it is necessary to deal resolute blows to bad people who damage production. His words boosted the courage of the masses of specialized households.

I. 18 Apr 84

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHWEST REGION

T 1

GANSU ISSUES CIRCULAR ON WAGES FOR INTELLECTUALS

0W160109 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1600 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] According to our reporter (Fu Chengli), the Gansu Provincial People's Government has issued a circular on raising the remuneration for intellectuals. The circular states that beginning 1 May of this year, incumbent cadres in the province who have worked for 5 years or more after graduation from regular universities, 7 years or more after graduation from colleges for professional training, or 10 years or more after graduation from secondary technical schools will receive a provisional wage that is one grade higher than what they are presently paid. After 8 years, the provisional wage will become their regular wage, and if they continue to work in Gansu, they will receive another provisional wage, which will be yet another grade higher. During the provisional wage period, their regular wage adjustments and promotions will not be affected. The circular further stipulates that the wages of cadres who are intellectuals with outstanding contributions may be raised by one grade as a measure of encouragement. The above also applies to those who do not have the required education but who have acquired a technical title equivalent of assistant engineer or higher.

REPORTAGE ON GANSU CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE

Meeting Opens

HK140347 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The Seventh Meeting of the Sixth Gansu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Lanzhou today. Chairman Li Dengying presided. Governor Chen Guangyi and Vice Governor Nian Dexiang attended as observers. The agenda of the meeting is as follows: 1) to hear a report from the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on the state of preparations for the second session of the sixth provincial People's Congress; 2) to hear a report from the Credentials Committee on changes in the delegates since the first session of the provincial People's Congress; 3) to discuss and approve the draft agenda for the second session of the sixth provincial People's Congress; 4) to examine and approve the draft regulations on planting grass and trees in Gansu.

Meeting Closes

HK160901 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] The seventh meeting of the sixth provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded in Lanzhou this morning. Li Dengying, chairman of the sixth provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over this morning's meeting, which was attended by all committee members.

The meeting adopted the work report drafted for submission to the second session of the sixth provincial People's Congress, the agenda of the second session of the sixth provincial People's Congress, and the suggestions on the agenda. The meeting also adopted the suggestions on the namelists of the presidium, the secretary general, the Motions Examination Committee, the national economy, social development plan, Budget and Accounts Examination Committee of the second session of the sixth provincial People's Congress, the Gansu Provincial Regulations on Growing Grass and Planting Trees, and the report on the change in deputies, which was drafted for submission to the second session of the sixth provincial People's Congress by the Deputies Credentials Committee of the sixth provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. The meeting adopted appointments and removals, including the appointment of (Li Ping) as the chairman of the provincial Planning Committee.

The vice chairmen of the Sixth Gansu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee attending this morning's meeting were Wang Yaohua, Wu Zhiguo, Wu Jian, Liu Haisheng, Liu Lanting, He Jianshan, Li Qiyang, Xing Anming, Ma Pilie, and Yang Fuxin. Vice Governor Nian Dexiang attended the meeting as a nonvoting delegate. Others attending the meeting as nonvoting delegates were responsible comrades of the provincial Higher People's Court, the provincial People's Procuratorate, and relevant departments and bureaus at the provincial level.

GANSU'S LI ZIQI AT ENVIRONMENTAL CONFERENCE

HK170658 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The provincial conference on environmental protection, which concluded this morning, has put forward the strategic goals for protecting the environment of the province in the future, that is, by the end of this century. In addition to developing the national economy, the strategic goals are to basically solve the problem of pollution of the environment in the province, to basically restore the benign ecological cycle, and to build the rural and urban areas of the whole province into a clean, quiet, and beautiful environment for production and existence.

The conference maintained it is necessary to pay close attention to solving the major pollution problems, to speedily control the pollution of the atmosphere above Lanzhou and other cities and towns, to improve the harnessing of the sections of the Huang He and other major rivers within the boundaries of Gansu, to control the noise pollution in the cities and towns, and to resolutely shut down a number of factories which are close to densely populated areas, vacation resorts, and the water source protection zones and whose pollution problems are serious and hard to solve, suspend their operation, amalgamate them with other enterprises, or switch them to the manufacture of other products.

Present at the closing ceremony today were the leading comrades of the province's party committees and people's governments and the responsible persons of the departments concerned. Li Ziqi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, spoke at the ceremony. He said: To protect the environment is one of our national policies. In making a success of environmental protection, we are the ones to make efforts while the coming generations are the ones to benefit from it. The province has done much to protect the environment and it has made certain achievements. However, we should also see the seriousness of the pollution problems with which we are confronted. It is necessary to pay close attention to environmental protection and to make some achievements each year.

SHAANXI'S LI XIPU SPEAKS ON POST RESPONSIBILITY

HK140214 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Yesterday morning, at the provincial meeting on implementing the post responsibility system in party and administration organs throughout the country, provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Xipu delivered a speech calling on party and government organs at all levels in the province to earnestly establish and practice the post responsibility system as soon as possible.

Comrade Li Xipu stressed that the establishment and practice of the post responsibility system is an important and indispensable step in consolidating and developing the achievements of the structural reform, an important measure for improving party style and social mood, an important guarantee for speeding up the realization of the four requirements for cadres, and leading cadres in particular, and also a Marxist principle and method of leadership.

Comrade Li Xipu said: Party and government organs at all levels in the province must establish and practice the post responsibility system as soon as possible and organs directly under the provincial authorities and leading cadres at all levels must set an example in this field. The provincial CPC Committee demanded that all organs directly under the provincial authorities treat the establishment of the post responsibility system as an important content of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects in party rectification and establish the post responsibility system at the fourth stage of party rectification so as to change the situation of provincial organs lagging behind prefectural and county organs.

Those organs which have not been listed as the first batch of units for carrying out party rectification must treat the establishment of the post responsibility system as a task of the second stage and must establish the post responsibility system before this year's national day. We must pay serious attention to the scientific and strict nature of the post responsibility system. The post responsibility system must be established to accommodate some individual persons. Both department or individual persons, leading cadres or ordinary office staffs, must have scientific, clear, and concrete limits on their power, work procedures, work details, and requirements for the target, efficiency, and quality of fulfilling tasks. We must pay special attention to resolving some problems which involve many fields and are liable to be neglected, and some problems over which people often argue concerning the division of major and minor work. We must integrate the establishment of the post responsibility system and the establishment of various working systems in administrative organs. After the establishment of the post responsibility system, it is necessary to strictly examine it and to give impartial rewards and punishments. It is necessary to do a good job in organization and leadership so as to practice the post responsibility system as soon as possible.

SHAANXI GOVERNOR SPEAKS AT ECONOMIC WORK MEETING

HK130258 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] The 9-day provincial economic work meeting was concluded in Xian yesterday. In his summation speech, Li Gingwei, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and provincial governor, stressed that the key to create a new situation in the province's economic work is that leaders at all levels must have a new spiritual status, reach a new leadership level, and build up a new work style.

Attending the summation meeting were responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government, including Li Xipu, Zeng Shenda, Bai Jinliang, Sun Kehua, Lin Jizhou, Sun Daren, and adviser (Wang Zhen).

At the conclusion of the meeting, provincial Vice Governor Li Gingwei [as heard] delivered a speech. After fully affirming various achievements made by the province in economic work over the past few years, he pointed out, by using the spirit of party rectification, 10 areas in which the province still falls short. They are as follows:

Left influence has not yet been eliminated in economic work, our minds have not yet been thoroughly emancipated, and the reform has not been carried out rapidly. Some comrades have conservative ideas, stick to old ways and conventions, work strictly by protocol, rest contently with old practices, are complacent, lack the spirit to blaze new trails, and lack ideas and measures to accomplish several things every year. The guiding thought on economic work is incorrect. In some places, the work focus has not yet been completely shifted onto the orbit of economic work and centered on the raising of economic results. Economic results are poor and unstable. The habit of small production is deep-rooted in the mind of people and the idea of unitary production has not yet been gotten rid of. The industrial structure is unreasonable.

In terms of output value, the proportion of large industries is much larger than that of small industries. There are too many enterprises owned by the people and too few collective enterprises. In particular, county and township industries are still weak, circulation channels are not smooth, and this has created a bad style in official business. We fail to boldly import technology from foreign countries. Our horizon is not broad and we have too many worries. The financial situation is still unfavorable and our flexible financial power is too limited. There is still a serious phenomenon of neglecting technological progress. Our work style is not solid. We talk too much but do too little. Much work has not been carried out.

Comrade Li Qingwei pointed out: This year, the province's economic work must be centered on the raising of economic results and must make new developments and breakthroughs in the following five areas:

1. Centered on the raising of economic results, we must strive to achieve synchronous increases in production, taxes and profits, and financial income. In particular, we must make greater efforts to upgrade the quality of products, decrease consumption, increase the variety of products, and develop marketable products and do our best to fulfill the task of submitting taxes and profits to the state.
2. We must rapidly develop a county-run industry and town- and township-run industries. We must develop a county-run industry and a town- and township-run industries according to local conditions and using every available means. We must vigorously develop the farm and sideline product processing industry, food industry, plastics industry, building industry, building material industry, transportation, mineral industry, and diversified economy, and give preferential treatment to the development of these industries. Urban and rural collective industrial enterprises can repay the loans they received for buying equipment by [words indistinct]. Central and province-run enterprises must help small local factories and support county-run, town- and township-run industries. They must render assistance in the fields of technological information, human resources, equipment, and [words indistinct].
3. We must boldly import technology and speed up technological progress.
4. We must do our utmost to achieve this year's financial income goal. We must open all avenues for making money and make great efforts to change losses into profits. This year, we must not only grasp those enterprises suffering losses, we must also pay attention to upgrading the profit level of profitable enterprises. We must not only change losses into profits in industrial enterprises, but also change losses into profits in commercial, grain, trade, agriculture, and forestry departments.
5. We must dare to make exploration and actively carry out reform. [passage indistinct]

Comrade Li Qingwei stressed that leaders at all levels must strengthen study, unify thinking, vigorously conduct investigations and study, pay attention to the overall economic situation, strictly practice the responsibility system, strengthen production management and economic activities, and promptly resolve problems in production and circulation. They must also strengthen ideological and political work and overcome weakness and slackness, dare to grasp and tackle tough problems, dare to carry out reforms, and valiantly march forward. Provided we grasp the work resolutely and accurately, we will make even greater achievements in the province's economic work.

ISMAIL AMAT ON RESEARCH, XINJIANG DEVELOPMENT

HK160934 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] In a speech at the regional science and technology work conference which ended today, Ismail Amat, secretary of the regional CPC Committee and chairman of the autonomous region, emphasized:

It is necessary to adopt measures in terms of policies and systems to ensure the implementation of the central policy of economic construction depending on science and technology and science and technology serving economic construction. The scientific and technological front should take a step forward in carrying out the general goal and task of developing and building Xinjiang, so as to provide the scientific basis and advanced methods and means for macroeconomic decisionmaking. It is necessary to strengthen the research, development, and utilization of production technology, to organize well the work of scientific and technological task projects and of popularization of scientific and technological results, and to speed up the import and absorption of advanced technology. It is essential to conduct active reforms to expedite the harmonious development of science and technology, economy, and society. It is necessary to respect knowledge and to further implement the party's policy toward intellectuals. It is also necessary to strengthen conscientiously the leadership of the party over the scientific and technological work.

I. 18 Apr 84

C H I N A
TAIWAN

V 1

LEGISLATOR URGES PROTEST TO JAPAN ON EXPO EXCLUSION

OW130507 Taipei CNA in English 0304 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Taipei, April 13 (CNA) -- Legislator Lin Chung-kun Thursday urged the government to lodge a protest with the Japanese Diet which has refused this country the right to participate in the 1985 International Science Expo in Ibaragi. In an urgent interpellation presented to the Executive Yuan (Cabinet) Thursday, Lin pointed out that the Japanese Diet, while refusing the Republic of China permission to take part in the expo, is trying to attract tourists from here.

The Japan Asia Airways is being commissioned to put up big advertisements to attract Chinese tourists to the expo, Lin added. The Japanese target is to allure 350,000 ROC tourists to their tourist season in connection with the science expo, Lin said. He said this move by Japan, together with the basketball incident staged by the Koreans last Saturday, points to the aggressive maneuverings by the Chinese Communists aiming to break through the ROC's diplomatic front in East Asia. With the Chinese Communists participating, the upcoming expo is bound to be a good theater for the Communists to play their united front tactics, Lin said. He called on the government to take all necessary preventive measures.

In his interpellation, the legislator also suggested staging a civilian campaign to boycott travel to Japan during the time the exposition is in progress as a gesture to tell the Japanese that Chinese on Taiwan value their national dignity very much. In the meantime, he said, the government should quickly form an ad hoc group to map out ways and means for this country to join in other international activities in a bid to fight for fair treatment of this country.

FIRST INDIAN DELEGATION IN 30 YEARS VISITING ROC

OW130541 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] An Indian delegation of industrialists and businessmen is currently on a study tour in this nation. This is the first group of its kind since the Republic of China and India broke diplomatic relations 30 years ago.

(Iansa), who is heading the Indian delegation, said that his country has a lot to learn from the Republic of China, whose successful industrial developments, together with many of its new products and technologies, are just what India needs. The bilateral trade between India and this nation last year reached \$148 million, with the Republic of China exporting \$98 million to India while importing \$50 million worth of goods from there.

'TEXT' OF PRC-UK JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON HOWE VISIT

HK170920 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 18 Apr 84 p 1

[Report by reporter Lin Ping-heng from Beijing: "China and Britain Issue Joint Communique"]

[Text] At 1230 this afternoon, Qi Huaiyuan, director of the Information Department of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Mr J. Goulden, head of the British News Department at Beijing Airport issued a joint communique on British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe's visit to China. The following is the full text of the communique:

"At the invitation of State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe visited China from 15 to 18 April.

"The Chinese foreign minister and British foreign secretary carried out friendly and wide-ranging discussions on international issues and also on bilateral issues. Both sides agreed that the relations between the two countries were good and hoped that the relations will continue to grow.

"During his visit, Howe also had friendly discussions with Chairman Deng Xiaoping, Premier Zhao Ziyang, and State Councillor Ji Pengfei. During these meetings the two sides reviewed the progress of the talks on the question of Hong Kong's future between the governments of the two countries, and both sides agreed that these talks had made valuable progress. Both sides agreed that the British foreign secretary's current visit and his talks with Chinese leaders had achieved further progress toward reaching the agreement that both sides hoped to reach. The talks will continue following his visit.

"Howe expressed his appreciation for the kind reception that the Chinese Government had accorded him, and he invited Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian to visit Britain. Wu Xueqian accepted the invitation with joy. The two sides agreed that the date of the visit would be arranged through diplomatic channels."

The meeting between Deng Xiaoping and Howe ended at 1150 today. It lasted 100 minutes, longer than scheduled.

Howe's special plane was originally scheduled to leave at 1200, but he did not arrive at the airport until 1220. The airplane left Beijing Airport at 1245.

WEN WEI PO ON REAGAN INTERVIEW WITH PRC REPORTERS

HK180822 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 18 Apr 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Reagan Talks About His Visit to China Before Starting His Trip"]

[Text] The whole world is paying attention to President Reagan's visit to China, waiting to see what the visit will add to the friendship and cooperation between China and the United States.

Reagan is anxious to visit China. He has carefully read material about China, and plans to exchange opinions with former President Nixon who previously visited China. He received Chinese students currently studying in the United States as well as Chinese reporters based in the United States and expressed his "great excitement" and his wish to strengthen relations between the two countries. It is hoped that his sincerity and enthusiasm can lead to a successful visit.

In his interview with Chinese reporters, Reagan mentioned that "the entire Pacific basin will be the future of the world," and "the largest and the most important country in the Pacific basin is the People's Republic of China."

The orientation and progress of the international situation is precisely this: Asia is speeding up its economic development through utilization of its rich resources and manpower, and has achieved comparatively rapid progress in development; both the United States and the USSR, which are situated between the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean, are undergoing a historical shift in economic focus, and the USSR is expediting its exploitation of Siberia; and the economy in the Pacific basin is developing actively day by day.

China doubtless is the largest and the most populous country with the richest resources in the Pacific basin. Once it has eliminated all interferences and embarks on a road toward modernization with great resolve and endeavor, its achievements can surely be envisaged.

Is China a country of little importance? Reagan's answer: No. The cognizance of Reagan on the status and the future of China will be the premise for Sino-U.S. cooperation.

Of course, China is not only a country in the Asian-Pacific region, but also actively influences the orientation of the international situation in its role as a great country in the world.

Let us look at the development of relations between China and the United States. Nixon's visit to China opened the door to communications between China and the United States and turned a new page in history. Carter consolidated this by establishing formal diplomatic relations, thus creating prospects for extensive cooperation. Now, the task faced by Reagan is how to develop extensive cooperation in a pragmatic way and to promote the relations between the two countries.

This depends on handling the economic and trade relations between the two sides in the manner of equality. The differences on textiles to the United States has been basically settled, the new policy of the United States on transfer of technology to China is beginning to take effect, the agreement on taxation between China and the United States has been reached, and the trade volume between the two sides is increasing continuously. The present problem is how to develop cooperation on a wider scope, with the inclusion of more sophisticated technology, and in a higher form. Cooperation on nuclear technology is an important aspect, and direct investment in China is an important link. A breakthrough in these two items will bring Sino-U.S. cooperation to a new stage.

However, genuine improvement in Sino-U.S. relations still depends on a solution of the Taiwan question. Before starting his trip, Reagan still has repeated his past argument that the relationship between the United States and Taiwan does not pose an "obstacle" to Sino-U.S. friendship. But a question still confronts the U.S. Government: What kind of a relationship is its relationship toward Taiwan? Does it mean the continuation and expansion of arm sales to Taiwan? Does it amount to adherence to the "Taiwan Relations Act" so as to interfere in the internal affairs of China? If this is the relationship toward Taiwan, it will violate the spirit of the communiquees approved by China and the United States on different occasions, and will be harmful to China's sovereignty and national feelings, which is not beneficial to the genuine progress of the Sino-U.S. relations.

It seems that the current visit by Reagan should draw on the experiences of Nixon's visit, consciously strive to understand the thinking and feelings of the Chinese people, and grasp the opportunity to develop Sino-U.S. cooperation in a practical manner so as to achieve a new breakthrough as well as a new development in economic and technological cooperation and attain new, brilliant success. For Reagan, this requires a farsighted view and boldness of vision.

DENG XIAOPING CHATS WITH HONG KONG REPORTERS

HK180944 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 18 Apr 84 p 1

[Report by HSIN WAN PAO reporter Lin Ping-heng from Beijing: "Deng Xiaoping Meets Reporters With a Smile"]

[Text] When Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping, who has reached the advanced age of 80, was entering the Fujian Room in the Great Hall of the People, reporters observed that he was hale and healthy. He walked with firm steps toward the reporters, smiled at them, and said to them in a loud and clear voice: "Hello!"

The reporters introduced themselves, saying that they were from Hong Kong. Deng Xiaoping said humorously: "I am afraid to see you!"

Hong Kong reporters are noted for their vigorous efforts in their work. This news has been spread throughout Beijing. Deng Xiaoping has also heard this. "Don't be afraid of us!" the Hong Kong reporters also replied humorously. Then they asked: "Could you say a few words to us?"

The reporters attentively waited for his reaction. Deng continued to smile, waved his hand, and said: "I won't say anything." When the reporters showed their disappointment, he made the following explanation: "The Hong Kong issue is a sensitive one. I won't say anything about it."

As the reporters were waiting for his further explanation, British Foreign Secretary Howe and his party had already walked in front of the screen entitled "Scene of Egret Island" and toward him. The leaders of the two countries shook hands and said hello to each other. Although the reporters had no chance to hear Deng Xiaoping say something about Hong Kong, they were excited about attending such an important gathering. It was the first time that some 40 to 50 of the Hong Kong reporters had met Deng Xiaoping.

GUANGZHOU MAYOR YE XUANGPING VISITS HONG KONG

HK170105 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 17 Apr 84 p 2

[Text] Mayor of Guangzhou, Mr Ye Xuangping, yesterday had a meeting with Deputy Governor Sir Philip Haddon-Cave, to familiarise himself with the latest developments in Hong Kong. Mr Ye Xuangping is the son of China's elder statesman, Marshal Ye Jianguo. Mr Ye met Sir Philip at the Government Secretariat. He was briefed on the latest development projects, the spokesman said, and both discussed the subject of cooperation between Hong Kong and Guangzhou on a variety of fields. Mr Ye arrived with three other Chinese officials following a European trip. They will tour Shatin and visit the Kowloon Police Headquarters today.

Visits Development Projects

HK180153 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 18 Apr 84 p 4

[Text] The mayor of Guangzhou, Mr Ye Xuangping, visited Shatin yesterday morning to look at development projects. Accompanied by the Shatin District Officer, Mr Donald Tsang, he first went to the Lions Pavilion for a panoramic view of the new town. Mr Ye was told that Shatin would be a socially balanced and mainly self-supporting community with housing, shopping, employment, educational and recreational facilities for the local population by the end of the 1980s. The mayor also showed interest in the Kowloon-Canton Railway's electrified trains which pass through Shatin from Hung Hom to the Chinese border.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

19 April 1984

